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PERRY BELMONT'S VIEWS

INVESTIGATED INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM WHILE ABROAD.

Found Commercial and Business World of England Opposed, While Scientific Experts Are More Favorably Inclined—The Attitude of France—Evil of Reissuing Greenbacks—The Duty of Democratic Delegates—Starts for Chicago.

Perry Belmont, who arrived home Saturday, gathered some fresh testimony on the possibility of international bimetallism during his six weeks' absence in Europe. He had heard such contradictory opinions about what Government officials and business men there were saying of the use of silver as money that he had determined to spend a few weeks in London, Paris, and Berlin to see, hear, and judge for himself.

Mr. Belmont is glad he went, he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, for he consulted all groups of opinion regarding political questions that concerned Europe and America. Having been Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, Mr. Belmont had a certain diplomatic standing that gave him opportunities for talking with public persons he would not otherwise have had.

"I have been," said Mr. Belmont, "somewhat surprised at the accuracy of the information which European experts in finance have of the details of our currency difficulties, and of the composition of parties in the Senate. Such knowledge was to be expected among merchants and investors in our securities, but it is shared by the European scientific writers on money and by the editors of some of the leading French journals.

"That was a striking phrase used by Lord Dufferin in Paris the other evening. He was reported to have said 'The globe itself has become a mere bundle of nerves, and the slightest disturbance at any one point of the system sends a portentous tremor through its morbidly sensitive surface.'

"Lord Dufferin referred to diplomacy, but it is certainly true of financial and trade matters. In those relations nations are no longer independent. International rivalries in manufactures, production, transportation, exporting, and importing are quite as acute as those of political diplomacy.

"All Europe and Asia are now our relentless rivals in business, and, therefore, what Europe says of our power will increase the rivalry.

"To international bimetallism the commercial and business world of England remains in great part opposed, while the scientific experts take a more favorable view. One expert said to me that so long as Mr. Gladstone, Lord Farrer, Mr. Griffin, and The London Times hold their present sway in this matter the outlook for bimetallism is poor.

"Many opponents feared that if the United States went to free-silver coinage American debts would be scaled down one-half, which would drive the British Government to consent to bimetallism. That is, of course, superficial and fanciful. What now worries British farmers is the importation of cheap cereals and meats. What vexes British manufacturers is impeded access to our markets, and what disturbs investors is the threatening disorders in our currency.

"Of course, we cannot undertake to conduct our foreign and domestic affairs only in order to satisfy London and Europe in general. Such a condition would be more than unpleasant and offensive. It concerns not only our Government at Washington but corporate and individual borrowers as well, who are more or less affected by our Government currency disorder. Our Government would be entirely independent of such considerations if it did not need to sell bonds, and but for the necessity of redeeming greenbacks it need not offer any more bonds for sale.

"In Paris," continued Mr. Belmont, "among others I met by appointment made by our Ambassador, M. Méline, the present Prime Minister of France, who is an earnest and influential international bimetallist. I also met the editors of the powerful journals of Paris, the Temps and the Figaro—the former, M. Hebrard, is a Senator and is much interested in American political questions.

"A long interview with M. Magnin, the Governor of the Bank of France, a follower of Germuschl, and therefore an international bimetallist by conviction, was very instructive. He said, among other things, that curiously enough in France industry and commerce are partisans of bimetallism, and that scientific experts are more inclined to the single gold standard, while in England it is exactly the reverse. France continues in a measure bimetallic, because the Bank of France, when its notes are presented and coin demanded, pays gold or silver at its option.

"Our Treasury at Washington permits the creditor presenting Government paper to chose whether he will have gold or silver. There is now no more silver coining in France, and will not be under existing international conditions. On June 11, 1896, the Bank of France held in gold 2,023,088,943f., in silver, 1,255,180,360f., and had outstanding 3,563,496,130f. in its own notes.

"Mr. Magnin was sure that France would not consent to an international ratio of 16, which would compel a recoinage of all its silver at a loss of 3 per cent., whereas the United States could at 45½ recoin its silver stock and gain 3 per cent. He looked upon our perpetual greenback redemption in gold as the very weak and critical spot in our monetary condition, and felt that no nation was rich enough safely to endure such a strain long.

"The opinion of international bimetallists in Paris seemed to me to be that our Government should formulate a definite plan, and by diplomatic and other expedient action present it to European Governments. More international conferences for discussion before we had presented such a plan would be useless. An enactment by our Congress of free bimetallic coinage in advance of international action is deprecated by our best friends in Europe.

"I was embarrassed by this question so frequently put to me in Paris: 'Why did not the St. Louis Republican Convention present a feasible plan to stop buying gold at such ruinous cost to redeem the endlessly reissued greenbacks?'

"I could not find an answer.

"'Why,' I was asked, 'did not the dominant Republicans at St. Louis demand that United States notes and Treasury Sherman notes, if presented for gold redemption, be redeemed and canceled?'

"My own opinion is that among currency experts in France the contrivance we call 'the endless chain' is considered more prejudicial to the financial observation, intelligence, and resources of our rulers than any other feature of our monetary condition, and all Europeans are bewildered by our refusal to cancel greenbacks after their redemption in gold.

"I should say that what most impresses Europeans is our difficulty in getting and keeping enough Treasury gold to redeem on demand our paper currency of all kinds, nor will the difficulty disappear even if our Federal taxation shall yield a surplus over expenditures. They clearly see what a small percentage of our taxation is paid in gold that to make gold sufficiently abundant and stop its departure for Europe our exports must largely exceed our imports. To diminish imports, according to the McKinley theory, will diminish revenue.

"Of course, Englishmen, with the exception of the Bimetallic League and its followers, now think an ideal currency is theirs, consisting of free gold coinage, accompanied only by subsidiary silver coins supplied by the Government, and banknotes for all other purposes. The Governor of the Bank of France, as I have said, well known as an international bimetallist, told me that the French monetary system of free gold coinage, no more silver coinage for the present, and plenty of Bank of France notes, redeemable in gold or silver, at the option of the bank, is excellent and satisfies every one.

"What foreigners cannot understand is why our Government reissues like a bank its greenback debt, after having once paid it in gold. They discern clearly that, unless one or the other of the great parties persuades to reason the Populists and 16 to 1 silverites in our Senate, the existing deadlock will continue, whoever may be President. Certainly McKinley, if elected, could not obtain the tariff revenue or other necessary legislation if the Senators who bolted at St. Louis resist the legislation, unless the Democratic Party should come to the rescue.

"Otherwise, the new Administration—whether Democratic or Republican—must continue to follow the undesirable course of issuing bonds. We must, therefore, come to some agreement preserving our gold-dollar standard in debt payments, and rid ourselves of the greenback and Sherman note reissue after redemption in gold, or the Treasury will be again and repeatedly on the market with bonds for sale, for the American people will never for an instant admit of the repudiation of National obligations to pay in gold all Federal debts, whether the debts be bonds or greenbacks or Treasury notes.

"The Republican Convention at St. Louis having failed to break the dead-lock in the Senate, it remains for the Democratic Party to do it. In accomplishing this result it must be borne in mind that the country in 1896 is suffering from the panic of 1893, which was caused remotely by Republicans. The greenback and silver legislation of 1878 and the infidelity of Secretary Sherman to the specie resumption law actually caused the panic of 1893.

"It seems to me that the creating (through no fault of the Administration) of nearly $300,000,000 of new Government debt in order to redeem our paper dollars has done much to divide the Democracy, and that an effort should be made at Chicago to reunite the party, on a plan to prevent that necessity in the future, whoever may be President after next March.

"The necessity was an inherited one. President Cleveland did not create or promote it. The necessity came of the greenback reissue laws of 1878 and the emission, under the Sherman law, of some $150,000,000 of new Treasury notes, to be redeemed in gold, and representing the gold price paid for purchased silver bullion.

"It was unnecessary to treat Government greenback debt like a banknote, and reissue it after it had been paid in gold. The greenbacks should have been once paid in gold, because the Government had given its pledge so to do, but one payment was enough. When the holders of greenbacks or Treasury notes had once demanded and received payment in gold, the paper debt should have been canceled.

"If the Democratic delegates to assemble at Chicago can devise and agree upon a plan by which, when, hereafter, a greenback or Treasury note has been presented at the Treasury and paid in gold, the paper evidence of debt shall not be reissued but shall be destroyed, the presentation for redemption will substantially cease, and no more issue of Government bonds will be required. If the tariff revenue shall be insufficient for appropriations, let that revenue be increased on a revenue basis, and in a way not to add to the working expenses of our farmers, who must produce their surplus at the least net cost in order to compete with India and Argentina.

"If the necessity of bond selling for perpetual greenback redeeming in gold can be removed by a plan which will keep our outstanding paper dollar debt as good as gold, a great step will have been taken to remove the currency tension between the East on the one side and the South and West on the other.

"Legal-tender greenbacks have never been favored by the Democratic Party. The Democratic Supreme Court declared them unconstitutional. A court packed by the Grant Administration reversed the decision. The Democracy resisted new greenback emission under the Sherman law.

"In accordance with its traditions and recent record, the Democracy can now consent at Chicago to stop creating new Government debt by agreeing that the greenback, once paid in gold, shall never be reissued, and can devise a plan for sound and safe bank notes. The present volume of 423,250,000 silver dollars should be sufficient in the minds of all Democrats until an energetic and intelligent effort can be made by a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress for international bimetallism, which effort my inquiries in Europe have led me to believe would not, as heretofore, be barren of results."

Mr. Belmont spoke of the effect in Europe of the foreign relations plank of the St. Louis Republican platform.

"I thought France was even more interested by that than by the portion relating to the silver question and finance," he said. "As a neighbor of Spain, France is naturally much concerned in the Cuban question. France has colonies in our hemisphere, and the policy of the Republican Party concerning European possessions in America directly touches her. French pecuniary and other relations with Mexico and Central American (especially Panama) and South American States render it important in the eyes of Frenchmen what Mr. McKinley may, if elected, do should France have diplomatic differences with those States.

"Europeans do not yet appreciate the real relations of a party platform to the subsequent doings of executive and legislative officials who say they stand upon the platform and are elected in accordance with it. Our country would, indeed, have a stormy time of it if McKinley should be elected, and the State Department should literally put in execution the jingoism which, presumably, Senator Lodge injected into the St. Louis declaration.

"The Republican Party does not heed the wise warning that our party differences cease at the water's edge. It condemns President Cleveland's conduct of our foreign affairs as if he were not an American or had been guilty of impeachable crimes and offenses.

"It would not be easy to describe the amazement produced in the diplomatic circles by the report of a waving of a Cuban flag during one of the sessions of the convention. Le Temps of June 25 has an article concerning the incident. That journal is one of the most potential in Europe on diplomatic questions. It recognized Mr. Grant as the son of a former President, as lately our Minister in Vienna, and now as one of the Police Board of New-York.

"A bad aspect of the foreign affairs portion of the St. Louis platform is that it repudiates a sincere purpose to prevent the issue of more greenbacks, Treasury notes, and fifty-cent silver dollars. How can any one think that Mr. McKinley could carry out its jingo prospects without gigantic appropriations, more taxes, more bonds, and more token dollars? Redemption in gold of our paper money would be as beyond possibility under McKinleyism as during our civil war.

"Of course, the jingo platform was not intended to be taken seriously at the convention was honest in what, at least, it said of the gold standard, had labored for days, weeks, and months to keep the word 'gold' out of their platform as if it implied a thing accursed."

Mr. Belmont was asked what his personal ambitions were in respect to the Governorship.

"This is not a time," he replied, "for personal ambitions. The thing for New-York Democrats to do now is to think singly of the contest we have on hand to keep the party united."

He started for Chicago at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday.

MISS M'LEAN MISSING.

She Left Home Mysteriously Last Monday Evening.

Bertha McLean, an attractive blonde, twenty years old, has caused her parents and friends much uneasiness and worry by her mysterious disappearance. She had been living with her stepfather, John Prodgers, a carpenter, at 671 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, and, it is said, her home relations have always been pleasant. Miss McLean left her home about 7 o'clock last Monday evening, telling her mother she was going to a milliner's store near by to see about her hat, and would go from there to Brooklyn to spend the evening with some friends.

She did not return that night, but Mrs. Prodgers was not alarmed, as Bertha frequently staid all night at her friend's house. Tuesday, however, as she did not appear, the family became alarmed, and a search was begun. Mr. Prodgers learned that Miss McLean had been to the milliner's store, but from there all trace was lost. The Brooklyn friends were seen, but they knew nothing of her. Fearing some mishap had befallen the young woman, Mr. Prodgers visited the hospitals and the Morgue, but could learn nothing. He has since been on the hunt continually, but in vain.

The young woman's mother is nearly distracted, and fears the worst. She said, however, that her daughter sometimes went to visit her relatives in Connecticut, and that it was barely possible that she suddenly took a notion to go there last Monday. She had done so before, but always sent word home. She may have sent word this time, but it failed to reach the family. The parents expect to hear from Connecticut today, and hope that their fears will be dispelled by the news.

KILLED IN A STREET FIGHT

PETERSON'S NIGHT'S FUN ENDED IN HIS DEATH.

Andrew Moaine in Avenging a Fancied Insult Used His Revolver Freely and Now Must Answer to the Charge of Murder—One of the Victim's Friends Injured During the Row—Self-Defense Claimed in Justification of the Crime.

On a charge of homicide, Andrew Moaine, alias Andrew Moagh, a stableman of 553 West Fifty-seventh Street, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday by Policeman Fleming and Detectives Frazee, Jackson, and Crystal of the Macdougal Street Station.

Moaine shot and killed Alfred Peterson, a longshoreman living at 57 Beach Street, and wounded William Fagan, another longshoreman of 231 West Houston Street, in a street fight that occurred at King and Hudson Streets early yesterday morning.

Peterson, Fagan, and Timothy Shanahan of 21 Bedford Street had been drinking in Hudson Street saloons Saturday night, and were in a hilarious mood when they started, shortly after midnight, to walk down Hudson Street. At the corner of King and Hudson Streets they were gayly singing, when they passed Moaine. Through an accident, Peterson lurched against Moaine. He paid no attention to what he had done, and was about to pass on, when Moaine drew a revolver from his pocket and fired three shots rapidly at Peterson. The first two went wild, but the third struck Peterson on the right of the heart, and he fell dying to the sidewalk.

At the sight of the revolver Fagan and Shanahan started to run. Moaine turned his attention to them. He caught Fagan, and an exciting struggle ensued between them for the possession of the revolver. During the fight Moaine fired at Fagan twice, and one of the bullets struck him in a glancing manner in the back of the head. At that moment Policeman John Fleming of the Macdougal Street Station, who had heard the shots, appeared on the scene.

At sight of the policeman, Moaine struggled desperately to escape. Eagan, in spite of his injuries, held on to him, and Moaine, in breaking away, slipped and fell, cutting his chin slightly on the sidewalk. Before he could move, Fleming had hold of him, and Moaine then pretended to be seriously hurt from his fall, and said he could not move. Fleming carried him to the sidewalk and laid him down under an awning in front of a grocery store. The policeman then went to look after Peterson and found him dying. Without speaking a word, Peterson died within a minute.

Fleming sent word to the station, and Acting Captain Titus arrived. Titus called an ambulance and sent his detectives looking for witnesses. Within twenty minutes after the shooting, the detectives brought Shanahan and Fagan, who had tried to escape, to the station, and also brought in as a witness William Callahan of 58 Greenwich Avenue, who had seen the shots fired. An ambulance surgeon declared that Moaine was only shamming and was not hurt, and as soon as his wound was dressed he was locked up on a charge of homicide and the other men were also locked up as witnesses.

In Jefferson Market Court yesterday, the witnesses told their stories and were discharged from custody by the Magistrate. Moaine claimed that he had been intoxicated, and had but a hazy idea of what had occurred. He said that as he remembered it, the three men had attacked him and he had pulled his pistol in self-defense. Magistrate Flammer held him without bail for examination to-morrow afternoon.

SKULL CRUSHED BY PAVING STONE.

Elmer Van Etten Assaulted by Albert Todd.

Elmer Van Etten of 81 Nott Avenue, Long Island City, is believed to be dying from a fractured skull. He was out Saturday night with John Kein of 94 Nott Avenue. When they reached Van Etten's house, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, they parted. Van Etten mounted the steps, and found Albert Todd, twenty years old, a driver, who boarded with him, sleeping on the stoop. Van Etten awakened him, and told him to go into the house.

Kein heard angry words between the men, and stopped to look back. He says blows were exchanged, and then Todd, with blood on his face, ran into the street and grabbed a paving block. He dared Van Etten to follow him. Van Etten walked into the road, and Todd threw the block. It struck Van Etten on the forehead, and he dropped. He was unconscious when Kein reached him. Todd fled, but was caught yesterday morning at daylight in Burden's Woods, near Vernon Avenue. Justice Duffy committed Todd without bail. Kein was held as a witness. Van Etten was taken to St. John's Hospital. It is believed he will die.

A Probably Fatal Quarrel.

Alexander Mazzuka of 349 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Frank Panzza of 412 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street had a spirited dispute at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Second Avenue, on Saturday night, during which Mazzuka was stabbed in the right temple by his opponent. Panzza formerly occupied the apartments occupied by Mazzuka, and, since he had a year's lease of them, sublet the rooms to Mazzuka, who was in arrears for rent. The latter told Panzza that he was too poor to pay. When the two men met Saturday night, the landlord again demanded the rent, and thus the quarrel arose. Panzza stabbed Mazzuka with a carpenter's compass, and inflicted a deep gash in the temple. His condition is serious. Coroner Dobbs took Mazzuka's ante-mortem statement yesterday afternoon. Panzza escaped after the stabbing, and the police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station are making a search for him.

Stabbed During a Dispute.

Samuel J. McCoy, colored, who lives in West Sixty-first Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, was remanded for examination in Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of felonious assault. The complainant, John King, said he was sitting in front of his home at 321 West Sixty-first Street, when McCoy, who came along on a bicycle, jumped off, and attacked him. He was not able to come to court. He told the police that some one hit him on the head with a watermelon rind. He believed his assailant was McCoy. The two had a struggle, during which King was stabbed in the right cheek. McCoy denied the cutting and said his brother, not yet arrested, was present with him.

Five of the Passengers Injured.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Train No. 15 of the Wabash, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, which left Chicago last evening, was ditched near Worden, and was badly wrecked. The engine, baggage, and dining-room cars were upset, and two chair cars left the track, but remained upright. The engineer, H. Gibson, was badly, but not fatally, crushed. Five passengers were hurt, but their injuries were slight and they were able to go to their homes. The wreck is supposed to have been caused by the breaking of an engine wheel.

HUMBERT HAD A STORMY TIME.

Tickets Refused, Arrested, Lost Delicacies and Son—Freed in Court.

Alexander Humbert of 343 West Broadway was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on complaint of Joseph Hanley, conductor of a Third Avenue cable car, by whom he was accused of disorderly conduct, but when Magistrate Simms learned the circumstances of the case he said Humbert's arrest was unjustifiable, and discharged him.

Humbert, with his eight-year-old son, started to visit his wife, who is in a hospital, Saturday afternoon, and took a Grand Street car to the Bowery. He had delicacies for his wife, all of which were lost. He received transfer tickets at the Bowery, and he boarded a cable car going up town, but when he presented the tickets to Conductor Hanley the latter said the time had lapsed eight minutes, and they were not good. He demanded cash fares. Humbert insisted that his tickets should be accepted. The conductor insisted that he would not take them, and at Houston Street he finally ejected Humbert and his son. In the scuffle the boy was thrown into the street, and narrowly escaped being run over. The conductor called Policeman Brassel of the East Fifth Street Station, who arrested Humbert. The boy was sent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

When Humbert was arraigned yesterday morning he asked for his son, but no one could tell him where the boy was, and the father left the courtroom frantic with fear. Half an hour later the boy arrived at the court, and was promptly sent home, in charge of Agent Dietz of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Humbert says he will sue the Third Avenue Railroad Company for false arrest and imprisonment and assault.

BLAMED HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Barrett's Married Life Has Not Been Strewn with Roses.

John Barrett of 301 West Thirty-ninth Street, although but eighteen years old, has been married, but has separated from his wife, as he claims he could not agree with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Lizzie Louden, of 355 West Thirty-seventh Street. Their differences finally landed them in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, and arraigned with them was Mrs. Selina Miles, a friend of Mrs. Louden, living in the same house with her.

Policeman Boyle of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station said he found the prisoners fighting in Thirty-ninth Street at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Both women were beating Barrett with their fists, and he was using a club on Mrs. Louden's head with telling effect. At the station, a charge of disorderly conduct was preferred against both women, but Mrs. Louden made a charge of felonious assault against Barrett, as she had sustained an ugly cut in the head from a blow with the club.

Both of Barrett's eyes were blackened. He claimed that he had been assaulted first, but this the women denied, saying that he was the aggressor. Magistrate Flammer held him in $500 for trial, and fined the women $5 each.

ONLY A SLIGHT MISHAP.

No Tragedy Connected with the Abandoned Catboat.

The finding of a catboat at Edgewater, N. J., Saturday night, which was supposed to indicate a tragedy, has turned out otherwise. Saturday afternoon Carl J. Hall, a painter, of 65 East Fifty-ninth Street, started out with his two employes, Edward Pearson and George Nelson, for a two days' outing in Mr. Hall's catboat, Good Thing. Mr. Nelson of 1,272 Third Avenue informed a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that, being loyal Americans, they were bent on celebrating the Fourth, and for that purpose carried with them a certain amount of whisky and beer; and they had begun to feel somewhat jolly when a squall suddenly arose, and before they had time to collect their wits they found themselves in the water.

Fortunately they were all good swimmers, and, being only about 100 yards from the shore, they had little difficulty in reaching land. They then went in search of the Good Thing, and brought her safely back yesterday morning. Mr. Nelson said it was only a little accident, and expressed great annoyance at the publicity given the affair.

DOG SHARED MASTER'S FATE.

Arrested, They Went to the Workhouse Together.

Alfred A. Seimer fell off a Third Avenue cable car at Twenty-third Street Saturday evening, sustained a severe scalp wound, was arrested, and yesterday morning was sent to the workhouse by Magistrate Mott, in the Yorkville Police Court.

With Seimer was his dog, a mongrel cur, whose devotion to his master was most touching. When Seimer fell from the car and began to shout for assistance, the dog stood by him and howled dismally. The dog refused to be separated from him at the police station and was locked up with his owner, whom he also accompanied to court. They were put in the pen together, and when Seimer was called before the bar he refused at first to go without his dog. Magistrate Mott was angry and ordered him brought in alone, and finally this was accomplished, though the dog kept up an incessant barking in the pen. After his sentence, Seimer demanded his dog, and it was given to him, and both then seemed perfectly contented. Seimer refused to give his address.

MURDERER ASSAULTS A KEEPER.

Paul Genz, with Handcuffs, Knocks Down William Connolly.

Paul Genz, who is to be hanged in Jersey City on July 16 for the murder of Clarisa Arnim, has been kept handcuffed since he attempted suicide three weeks ago. His handcuffs were unlocked yesterday in order to allow him to take a bath.

As soon as the shackle was slipped from his right hand, he raised his left, and brought the handcuffs down upon the head of William Connolly, his attendant. Connolly fell to the floor with a severe gash in his head. Before Genz could follow up the assault, as he attempted to do, William Reen, a convict, and Bennett Stockmar, a keeper, rushed upon Genz and overpowered him. His arms and legs were then strapped, and he will be kept in close confinement until the day set for his execution.

The cases of Mackin, the wife murderer, and Genz, who are to be hanged on the same day, will be before the Court of Pardons Wednesday.

Sunday at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 5.—The President's first Sunday at Gray Gables has been rather gloomy. It was cloudy all the forenoon and afternoon. The first thunderstorm of the season passed over this section, and it rained very hard, consequently the President remained indoors nearly all day. Early in the evening the President and Mrs. Cleveland drove over to Buzzard's Bay station with Dr. Bryant, who took the train for New-York. Mr. Olney has not yet called on the President.

Christian Endeavor Convention at Washington.

The Royal Blue Line will sell excursion tickets to Washington at rate of $6.50 for the round trip from New-York and corresponding rates from other stations. Tickets good to go on July 6, 7, and 8, and for return until July 15. A further extension of return limit until July 31 can be obtained upon arrival at Washington. Station in New-York, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty Street. Extra trains on July 7 and 8.—Adv.

TAMMANY DELEGATES OFF

BRAVES AND STATE DEMOCRACY MEN START FOR CHICAGO.

When They Reach the Windy City, Remembering the Experience of the Last Convention, They Will Have No Parade to Their Hotel, but Will Go Quietly with Badges Concealed—Prepared to Stand by Any Action That May Be Taken.

"Sound money but no bolt," was the sentiment expressed on every side yesterday morning as the Tammany Hall men boarded their train which was to take them to Chicago in twenty-six hours.

There were twelve cars in the train which left the Grand Central Station a few minutes after the fast mail, which leaves at 9:30 A. M. Eight of these cars were sleepers, containing at the most 250 Tammany men. Two were baggage and smoking cars, and two were dining cars.

It was evident from the empty boxes and packages which littered the platform that the Tammany men did not place their full reliance upon the dining cars. Some of these empty boxes bore labels which showed that they had been filled with mineral waters, while others bore signs of having contained stronger stuff.

The Tammany men who started seemed dull and dispirited, in spite of the troops of friends who had come to see them off. Among the 250 passengers were some members of the State Democracy, who had been chosen as delegates, and the presence of these did not appear to increase the good humor of the Tammany men.

Two street vendors who had come down to the train with a supply of skullcaps and palm-leaf fans did a good business. The two trains left the Grand Central Station drawn by one engine. This arrangement was to continue as far as Buffalo, when the Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Assembly Districts were to split into one train to go by the Lake Shore, while the first eight Assembly Districts, the Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts were to be in the second section, which was to reach Chicago by the Michigan Central. George W. Plunkitt was in charge of the first section, while Alderman J. T. Oakley was in charge of the second.

John C. Sheehan and Henry D. Purroy were two of the earliest arrivals at the train. They were followed by ex-Judge McMahon, Congressman Sulzer, Patrick Keenan, Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Unger, and Osborne, Alderman Lantry, Wund, Campbell, Muhr, and O'Brien, and ex-Police Justice Thomas F. Grady.

There was a good deal of talk about the experiences which the Tammany men had at Chicago in 1892, and ex-Senator Plunkitt explained that the reason why the order for forty of the rooms at the Auditorium Hotel had been cancelled was because it had been found possible to get better terms elsewhere. The charge for the entire trip, including rooms, was fixed at $35, and if the inducement for the Tammany men to make a show at Chicago had been greater the crowd would doubtless have been much larger.

When the Tammany men reach Chicago they will not, like last time, march to their hotel in a body but will go individually, or in twos and threes, with their badges carefully concealed under their coats.

None of the men seen at the train yesterday morning expected to see the cause of sound money win at the Democratic National Convention, but all were fixed in their determination not to bolt, no matter what might happen.

"Tammany Hall," said Martin Engel, the leader in the Eighth Assembly District, "must be regular at all costs. We will go in and work for the regular Democratic nominee, whoever he is. If our people refuse to vote for him at the polls that will be their look out and the look out of the majority who nominated the candidate, not ours. There is no danger of any silver rising in the East. We understand perfectly that any change in the monetary standard would paralyze business and thus knock out the poor man as well as the rich."

CAUGHT A BURGLAR IN HIS PARLOR.

C. R. Stillwell Kept Him Until He Had Dressed Himself.

Charles R. Stillwell, a special policeman who lives on the Neck Road, near the Ocean Parkway, in the old town of Gravesend, retired a little after midnight Saturday, and had only been asleep a short time when he was awakened by hearing his burglar alarm ring.

He jumped from his bed, took his revolver, and, running down stairs, discovered a man standing in the parlor. He commanded the man to stand where he was, under pain of being shot, and then called for assistance. When his clothes were taken to him, he dressed himself carefully, watching the fellow so that he could not get away.

After Stillwell had dressed himself, he tied the man's hands behind his back with a rope, and led him to the Coney Island Station House, where he said he was George Collins, twenty-four years old, no home. He was locked up on a charge of burglary.

SUICIDE ON HIS WIFE'S GRAVE.

J. A. Parra's Mind Was Unbalanced by Her Early Death.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 5.—J. A. Parra, son of one of the foremost men of the United States of Colombia, shot himself dead on the grave of his wife, in this city, yesterday afternoon.

Parra came here six years ago to attend the Polytechnic Institute.

He was married two years ago to Miss Angie Ebel of this city. She died a month later. At the church services Parra clung to the casket until forcibly removed, and at the cemetery tried to jump into the grave.

He had been afflicted with brain trouble since the death of his wife. He had decided to return to Central America, and was on his way when here yesterday.

DID HE SHOOT BY ACCIDENT?

Two Stories of the Wounding of William Lowe by George Kessler.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 5.—William Lowe, eighteen years old, son of the proprietor of the Swan Hotel, at South River, is in a critical condition, as the result of a gunshot wound, alleged to have been inflicted by George Kessler, twenty-eight years old. Kessler is in the county jail here, awaiting the result of Lowe's injuries.

What led to the shooting is not definitely known. It is said the young men had a quarrel, and it is also stated that the shooting was the result of a lark. Lowe and another man entered Kessler's yard. As they stepped into the yard Kessler pointed a gun at Lowe and fired.

The charge lodged in Lowe's groin. He was taken to his father's house. It is said Kessler did not know the gun was loaded, and snapped the trigger in fun. Kessler has made no statement.

SATOLLI'S SUCCESSOR IS NAMED.

Mgr. Talconis Nominated Papal Delegate to This Country.

ROME, July 6.—The Pope has nominated Mgr. Diomede Talconis Papal Delegate to the United States, in succession to Cardinal Satolli, who is expected to arrive here July 15.

SMOKING INGALLS OUT.

Gold Republicans Want to Know Where He Stands.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 5.—Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls cannot longer equivocate about the financial plank in the Republican platform. He will have to declare unequivocally in favor of sound money as enunciated in that document or retire from the race for re-election to the Senate.

Mr. Ingalls has advocated the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 within the last year, and he declared at St. Louis that he would return home and make his fight for re-election as a bimetallist. Since his return he has refused to declare himself, and to force him to do so a movement has been started here that will undoubtedly smoke him out. Petitions are being circulated in Topeka and elsewhere in the State pledging Republicans to vote against all candidates who refuse to stand on the gold-standard plank of the platform.

A special appeal is made that Republicans support only such candidates for the Legislature as will in turn vote for a candidate for United States Senator in harmony with the National policy. In other words, Kansas Republicans do not propose to stand by Ingalls and permit him to straddle on the money question.

The friends of J. R. Burton, Mr. Ingalls's chief opponent, who is for sound money, will push this fight until Ingalls defines his position. Congressmen Broderick and Curtis, nominated on a free-silver platform, and advocates of 16 to 1, find themselves in an embarrassing position. Mr. Curtis said to-day that he would stand by the platform of his district.

ITALIANS TERRORIZE A CITY.

With Rifles and Revolvers They Defy the Egg Harbor Police.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., July 5.—This place experienced considerable excitement to-night, owing to the antics of a mob of drunken Italians. Owing to the double holiday of yesterday and to-day, the Italian colony had been celebrating almost continually since Friday night. By to-night the Italians were drunk and disorderly.

Sixty of them marched about the city at 9 o'clock singing, shouting, dancing, discharging fireworks and pistols, and terrorizing every one they met.

Mayor Misclich ordered they be arrested. The police who were on duty, those at home, and all the constables, were summoned. When the Italians learned the police were going to descend upon them they broke up into small parties, and became ugly. The Mayor called for volunteers, and many citizens aided the police.

The Italians armed themselves with rifles and revolvers, and showed fight. The police stationed men on the outskirts of the city to prevent any escaping, and then started to make arrests.

Whenever one of the rioting Italians was seen, he was placed under arrest. They all showed fight, and had to be marched to the City Hall with loaded revolvers pointed at their heads. Every man arrested had a stiletto. Twelve arrests were made.

MONKEY FRANKO A SUICIDE.

Separation from His Sweetheart Made Him Melancholy.

Franko, a homely Brazilian ring-tailed monkey, who has been a favorite with children in the Glen Island Zoological Gardens, committed suicide yesterday morning in his cage, by hanging himself with a rope. Despondency due to separation from the only monkey he ever loved is ascribed as the cause of Franko's act.

Franko lived for several weeks in a cage with a female monkey, with whom he became enamored, and he was then the liveliest monkey in the zoo. Keeper Walter Bannister a few days ago put him into another cage. The change had an immediate and depressing effect upon Franko. He moped, and appeared to be so melancholy that Keeper Bannister decided that he should be returned to the cage with his sweetheart.

The change was to have been made yesterday, but when the attendants went to Franko's cage, they found him hanging to a bar with a rope around his neck. His heart was still beating, but he expired a few minutes after he had been cut down.

The rope with which Franko hanged himself was one that was attached to his cage and was used to tie the sacred cow. Franko drew it in, passed it over a bar, tied it around his neck, and then swung off his perch. His skin will be stuffed.

M'KINLEY IN A LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Pastor Prays for Those Who May Be Elevated to High Trusts.

CANTON, Ohio, July 5.—Major McKinley, instead of attending his own church this morning, went to the Trinity Lutheran Church. He was accompanied by Private Secretary and Mrs. Boyle, Judge W. R. Day, and Capt. and Mrs. H. O. Heistand. The Rev. D. H. Bauslin preached an "Independence Day" sermon, in which he reviewed the history of this country, endeavoring throughout to show the providential hand of God guiding its destinies. Mr. Bauslin prayed for those in office and those who may be elevated to places of high trust.

Charles Mareni, the young bicyclist who left New-York on his wheel, to come to Canton, called on Major McKinley this morning and delivered several letters of recommendation which he had collected on the way.

Major McKinley had him tell the story of his trip, which, according to the young man, was filled with mishaps. He ruined three wheels and his face bears the marks of several severe falls. He got only as far as Buffalo on his wheel, and the trip from there was made by train.

Steamer Mineola in Collision.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 5.—The steamer Mineola, while coming up the Raritan River shortly after midnight this morning, struck another boat, and a hole was stove in her bow. Several of the Mineola's passengers tried to leap overboard and were restrained with difficulty by the crew. Some of them were knocked down by the shock and slightly hurt. The boat which the Mineola struck did not appear to be injured, as she proceeded immediately and has not been reported.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Augusta Thoms, the young daughter of Frederick Thoms, a farmer living near Egg Harbor City, N. J., while going through a lonely piece of woods yesterday was attacked by a man. She fought hard, and finally escaped from the man. Her face was badly scratched and her clothing torn. Her assailant has not been arrested.

—Michael Meckless, thirty-two years old, of 66 Union Street, Newark, N. J., was committed to the insane asylum yesterday. He is temporarily deranged through hunger and worriment. Meckless has a wife and three children. He has been unable to obtain work for some time.

—Ephraim Chenowith, a grocer of 72 Washington Avenue, Woodside, N. J., went to his store yesterday to see if everything was right. He found his safe had been blown to pieces. All the burglars obtained was $10 in old coins.

—The barn of W. B. Frambers, at Absecom, N. J., was entered yesterday by thieves and a valuable trotting horse was stolen. Three men are believed to have been concerned in the affair.

—Michael Madden, thirty years old, of 1,810 Callowhill Street, Philadelphia, was drowned yesterday at Atlantic City. He was one of a party of thirty whelmen from Philadelphia.

JUST AS CRAZY AS EVER

Silverites at Chicago Quite Unmoved by Argument.

"SIXTEEN TO ONE OR BUST"

That's Their Motto and They Will Hear to Nothing Else.

SNAP THEIR FINGERS AT THE EAST

They Will Rule the Convention if They Ever Get Through Squabbling Among Themselves.

GOLD MEN FIGHTING GRANDLY

They Will Make No Mistakes in Their Contest—No Talk of Compromise on Their Part.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Sunday has not been a day of rest here. Every hour of it has been occupied by sound-money men and silver men. The opponents of free silver have devoted their time and efforts to a consolidation of their forces and in consideration of plans for conducting the contest in the convention. They have not wasted either time or talk in the vain effort to check the mad rush of the sixteen-to-one zealots. The silver men have

to help Boies, and Boies is abused because he has played the demagogue and hesitated to declare for silver when he was in doubt about the force of the silver craze. It is curious enough to hear Teller praised by Democrats for his honesty and courage, and by the self-same Democrats who have stood up in the Senate of the United States to misrepresent and denounce a Democratic leader, whose steadfast honesty and courage will make a shining page in history long after the disgraceful performance at Chicago in 1896 shall have been outlived and regretted, and which will be remembered only as a frightful example of party insanity.

The silver men have been fighting like bushwhackers and guerrillas to-day; not against the sound-money men, but against each other. Bland men have lurked in the underbrush to waylay Boies men. Boies men have skulked in the trail of Bland men with machetes out and ready for action. The Bland and Boies men who have been watching for opportunity to desert the two farmers have been encouraged by the "rooters" who favor Teller, and would offer the voters of the country the chance of chosing between a Republican candidate and sound money and a Republican candidate and free silver.

The McLean boom promises to perish with the boom of Teller. It is not taken seriously. There is no reason why it should be. The liberality and wealth of Mr. McLean are reasons that may prevail, however, to attach him to the ticket, whether it be headed by Bland or Boies.

Bland's friends in Missouri are boasting as if they had already carried that State for "Silver Dick." Col. C. H. Jones, one of the most diligent and misguided of all the silver men, puts the Bland majority at 60,000, but the sanguine Colonel does not give a satisfactory explanation of the fact that Missouri was Republican in 1894, and that Bland was beaten in his own Congressional district.

The explanation that he does offer is that the Missouri Democrats had obtained from Senators Cockrell and Vest so bad an opinion of the Administration that they went fishing on election day and deliberately permitted the leader of the silver forces in the House to be defeated in order to demonstrate their devotion to the cause of free silver. Bland's explanation was that he and the other Missouri Democrats were overconfident, and that they had not appreciated the undercurrent of disgust for the vagaries of Bland and the silver men of the House.

There has been a sudden ending of the tremendous popularity of Altgeld and Tillman. Altgeld and the Senatorial conspirators to nominate Teller, got along swimmingly until Teller's candidacy was seen to be an object with the Senators. Altgeld flourished, and Illinois was the "potent factor" Altgeld expected to make it. But when the National Committee refused to submit to the dictation of Altgeld and the Senators, the boasted influence of the bimetallic committee suffered a shrinkage, and then Altgeld and the Senators drew apart. When Teller became too prominent, Illinois declared for Bland. Not because Altgeld liked him, but because he preferred any Democrat to a Republican.

Tillman, ignored by his fellow-Senators and left off the "steering committee," has enjoyed the refusal by the minority of the National Committee to submit to the dictation of the "steering committee" in selecting a candidate for Temporary Chairman in place of Senator Hill. Tillman's influence is detected in this rebellion in the National Committee. He is so incensed at the Senators who have given him the cold shoulder that it is not improbable he would be glad to see Hill chosen as Temporary Chairman. If Tillman's vote would decide the election, Hill might expect to win, instead of entertaining in a philosophical frame of mind the conviction that he will fall "outside the breastworks" along with some three hundred other victims of the wrath of Southern and Western silver monomaniacs.

THE JUNTA IN TROUBLE

War Breaks Out in the Silver Camp —The Leaders Don't Know What to Do About It.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The silver men two nights ago felt that nothing could divide them. They said they would meet the organized gold men with compactly organized silver men, who would act at the word of command.

The self-constituted junta of Democratic silver leaders two nights ago felicitated themselves that they had absolute control of everything, and that the silver delegations would fall into line and obey orders. Senator Jones of Arkansas, puffed with importance at that time, said three men could tell then precisely what the convention would do, and that those three men were Senator Daniel, Gov. Altgeld, and himself.

These leaders two nights ago were preparing to defeat the gold majority of the National Committee, and were discussing gravely the merits and demerits of candidates for Temporary Chairman. They were delivering ultimatums against Senator Hill, and sitting as arbiters of the fate of the silver candidates.

Harmony a Thing of the Past.

All that has changed to-night. There is war in the silver camp. The junta has been repudiated by the silver members of the National Committee. Its members are divided among themselves, and incoming delegations are threatening more trouble. In fact, the rosy picture of silver harmony has been rudely shattered, and the silver leaders are wondering gloomily how they can weld the pieces together.

The silver leaders have been living over a mine for several days, but the explosion came to-day at a conference between the members of the steering committee and some seventeen silver members of the National Committee held at the Sherman House headquarters of the Democratic National Bimetallic Committee.

The conference was called last night by the steering committee. Its object was to determine on the line of action to be pursued by the silver men on the National Committee. The silver leaders expected to map out the plan of action and have it meekly followed. No thought of any independent action by their committeemen disturbed them.

Confer in an Air-tight Room.

The conference was held in an inside room, with locked doors and windows and transoms tightly closed. No chance was given any outsider to obtain an inkling of what was taking place. About thirty men, four members of the steering committee, seventeen members of the National Committee, and several silver leaders from States whose National Committeemen disagree with their silver delegations, sweltered in these close quarters for over two hours. Senator Daniel was the only absent member of the steering committee. He had gone to the suburbs to visit friends.

Gov. Altgeld dodged in and out, consulting with his faithful servant, "Buck" Hinrichsen, and others who wished to gain his views. Gov. Stone went in and out, and Senator Cockrell showed unusual perturbation. Secretary Towle of the committee was in the room only for a few minutes. All who came out, however, were resolutely silent about the meeting.

The conference began at 3 o'clock. It ended at 5:15 o'clock.

Some of Them Looked Angry.

When the men began to file out there was an ominous silence among them. Goodfellowship was lacking. In some faces there were still evidences of anger. In reply to questions all answered that they had nothing to say.

Gov. Altgeld slipped out quietly and went driving, leaving "Buck" Hinrichsen to answer all inquiries. Gov. Stone also disappeared. Senators Jones and Turple seemed affronted when asked for information. In fact, for the first time since the silver men came on the ground, the oath of secrecy was laid on their leaders.

The Junta Defied.

When the conference came together, the steering committee was informed in short order by the members of the National Committee that it was the right of the committee to decide on the course it should puruse in the National Committee and on the candidate for temporary Chairman to be presented to the convention. They hinted that it was somewhat pretentious for any one to attempt to guide them in a matter wherein they were abundantly able to care for themselves.

Some warm speeches were made on all sides, and it was found that the steering committee itself was divided. Senator Jones took occasion to explain that his committee had not intended to usurp the functions of anybody, but had organized merely for the purpose of holding the silver men together until proper committees should be elected by the delegations.

He said the committee did not desire to dictate in the matter of a temporary Chairman, and that he was in favor of a regular procedure under which the silver minority of the committee could make its own choice for Chairman.

Senator Turple also was conciliatory, but the two Governors showed they did not care to yield the power they imagined they had gained.

After over two hours of very warm talk, the details of which have not been made public, the conference broke up with warm words, and the gulf between the silver men had been opened.

Bland Men Caused the Row.

The row was caused by an attempt to take snap judgment and foist Charles S. Thomas, the Bland candidate for temporary Chairman, upon the conference. The friends of the other candidates protested against such high-handed proceedings, and said that no action must be taken until the full silver membership of the National Committee could be consulted.

If this was the only trouble the silver men had to face, they might be congratulated, but they have found much dissatisfaction among the silver delegates who are coming in.

Mr. Holden Is Alarmed.

Mr. Holden of Cleveland, one of the free-silver delegates at large from Ohio, said to-day:

"The silver men have a magnificent majority. They can do what they like in the convention. They can write the platform and name the candidate. After that I think they can sweep the country—that is, if they make no mistakes. But I do not feel easy in my mind. I have seen a magnificent victory often followed by inability to make wise use of it. Unwisdom now will bring disaster."

Mr. Holden's expression is important, because it echoes the forebodings of many of the conservative silver men who have come to the convention and have been frightened by the extreme feeling they have found here.

In the first place, the silver delegates do not like the idea of being bossed by the Senatorial and Gubernatorial junta. The sensation is unpleasant. The belief that the five men on the committee have their own ends in view adds suspicion to this dissatisfaction, and the result is a disposition to break the slate and humble the self-enthroned President-makers.

Boies Men Making Mischief.

The Boies men are responsible for the greater part of the trouble. They are not represented on the committee. Gov. Stone is Bland's representative, Senator Turple represents Gov. Matthews, and Gov. Altgeld represents himself and his strong desire to dominate everything and is counted for Bland unless something shall turn up. Senator Daniel was for Boies, but is now counted against him. Senator Jones is non-committal, but he is supposed to favor Bland. The committee, therefore, is finding opposition from all opponents of Bland, but particularly from the Boies men. The snubbing administered to the steering committee this afternoon is directly chargeable to the Boies men.

Evidences of Discontent.

Evidences of discontent continue to pile up. It was found that some of the delegates from the Soutnern States were possessed of aggressive ideas on the proper methods of conducting the convention. What is more, these Southern delegates were found to be very cool toward Bland and inclined to resent the usurpations of the steering committee. The fact that Bland had his chief lieutenant, Gov. Stone, and Senator Jones, who is instructed for him, on that committee, and therefore that Gov. Altgeld, who is supposed to favor Bland, had the balance of power, and either could trade with his influence or throw the weight of the committee on the side of Bland, made the Southern men feel that the steering committee was hardly worthy of their confidence, and it either should be ignored entirely or reorganized radically.

The project of appointing a general silver steering committee of one member from each State having silver delegates met with favor from delegations simply because it would provide a ready means of communication between the silver men and would obviate the necessity of a huge caucus. But the idea that the silver men should put absolute power in the hands of any committee was not received with favor.

A Lot of Aggressive Cranks.

The fact is, the silver majority has gathered within itself a great lot of aggressive cranks, each with ideas of his own, and few of them are ready to admit that any steering committee can do the thinking for them. Executive organization of this heterogeneous mass seems impossible. They are united only on one point—that is the platform. All declare it must be 16 to 1, without regard for the action of any nation on the face of the earth. On candidates and leaders in the campaign they are split into many factions.

The Southern delegates who came in during the afternoon brought with them weights for two booms. They had been expected to climb on the Bland band wagon as soon as they appeared, but they showed themselves politically wise. They asked to receive some assurance that there was a band wagon.

Opposition to Teller.

Another point was their extreme opposition to Senator Teller. Col. Casey Young of Tennessee said this afternoon:

"I have found the Southern men are all opposed to the nomination of a Republican to head the ticket. Now, I am somewhat in favor of putting Teller on the ticket for second place. But it would never do to place him at the head of the ticket. Why, I could not go on the stump for such a combination.

"In the South I would be hooted down. Such a combination could not carry the South. A great many of our States are very close now. Such a proposition would make them certain for the other side.

"We must put up a good Democrat and then we can make a campaign with some prospect of holding the South. While I like Senator Teller and would like to see him rewarded for his courage in defense of the silver cause, still I think his nomination would be the greatest mistake that could be made by this convention."

The Pennoyer Boom.

The Pennoyer boom came to town yesterday. The Oregon delegates are determined to push their candidate. Chairman Mullinix of the delegation said to-night:

"Gov. Pennoyer is our first and last choice. We are considering no other candidate. He is the one man that can unite all the silver forces of this country, just as he has united all the silver forces of Oregon, and twice carried the State."

THEY FIGHT LIKE CATS

Captains of Twenty Silver Boomlets Give Up All Idea of Caucus Agreement—Bland Ahead.

CHICAGO, July 5.—"How's the situation?" asked an anxious politician of one of the silver leaders this afternoon.

"Situation? There is no situation. There's a conglomeration," was the apt reply.

The silver leaders are fast learning that it is easier to talk about running a convention than to perfect the plans to run it. They have found themselves at sea to-day, and their many conferences have not resulted in producing the key to the puzzle. There are but few experienced heads among the managers.

This is the first time since 1860 that the hot heads and cranks of the party have been in control of the convention machinery. They find that it requires something more than talk to bring order out of chaos.

The chief trouble lies in the number of candidates. Not in a generation have there been so many Democrats anxious to carry the banner. A short time ago the Republicans were asserting that a candidate would have to be drafted. That was before the extent of the silver craze was shown. So certain are the believers in silver that the nominee of the party will be elected in November that at least a dozen men are trying to land the nomination.

Not all of them are working in the open. Bland, and Boies, and Matthews, and Teller, and Blackburn, and McLean, and Pattison, and Pennoyer have fullfledged booms here. Just around the corner, out of sight of the masses, but with their lightning rods up, are Stevenson, Campbell, Morrison, and a few others, who have hope that the convention will not be able to agree upon any of the present conspicuous aspirants, and will have to go outside for a leader.

No One Willing to Withdraw.

If there were but two candidates, the silver propaganda would be able to dispose of the difficulty in short order. Up to the present none of the men prominently named for the nomination has shown any disposition to withdraw. The friends of each are apparently determined to win. The Bland men say their favorite has a clear lead and is bound to succeed. The followers of Boies declare that the ex-Governor has strength which does not appear on the surface and will capture the prize hands down.

The boomers of Matthews of Indiana assert that he holds the balance of power and will forge to the front as soon as it becomes clear that neither Bland nor Boies can land the nomination. The Republican agents of Teller look wise and come in to claim a clear field for their man.

The members of the Ohio delegation say there is no doubt that John R. McLean is in the front of the fight for first place on the ticket. Although it is generally understood that McLean really is fishing for the second place, his supporters refuse to acknowledge it, possibly through fear that his chances of success might suffer.

Blackburn and his panama hat are very much in evidence in the hotel lobbies. He poses gracefully and tries to convey the impression that he is an important factor in the situation. Col. "Phil" Thompson of Kentucky, his chief lieutenant, declares that Blackburn will develop great strength on the first ballot.

The Pattison boom is confined to the headquarters of the Pennsylvania delegation. There are many Pattison boutonnières in evidence, and the Pennsylvanians are disposed to shout for their champion, but they get no encouragement. Pattison's name will be presented to the convention, but the "soft-hatters" of the West and South will not worry about it.

Even Oregon Has One.

Pictures of Pennoyer of Oregon are displayed in the hotel corridors, and some of the Western delegates say he will be voted for. There is about one chance in a thousand for him.

The friends of Stevenson, Campbell, and Morrison rely upon the convention getting into a tangle. Judging from the expressions of the more radical silver men, there is not much likelihood of either of these men being selected in case of a disagreement over the leading candidates. Stevenson is regarded as friendly to silver, but his silence has embittered the masses of the silverites against him. They say that the standard bearer must be a man who has fought and bled for the white metal. Stevenson has done neither. Moreover, he has displayed, so some of the cranks say, an inordinate liking for the flesh pots of the East.

Morrison's interview, published two months ago, spoiled his prospect, according to present indications.

But very little is heard here about Campbell. The lightning will have to be of the tropical kind to get within reach of his rod.

The plan of the silver leaders like Altgeld is to hold a caucus and arrange beforehand every question to come before the convention, but it has been disarranged by the persistence of the candidates. There is now but a remote prospect that the caucus will be held. The friends of Bland say they will agree to a caucus, provided their man is slated for the Presidential nomination. The Boies leaders are opposed to the scheme, and they are believed to have enough strength to prevent the adoption of a programme which does not suit them. As matters now stand, the battle of the candidates will have to be fought out in open convention unless a deal is consummated to-morrow.

Confidence of Bland Men.

The Bland movement, as noted in these dispatches last night, received a decided impetus through the agreement of thirty-six members of the Illinois delegation, including Altgeld, to support the Missouri candidate. As the unit rule prevails in the delegation, the Bland leaders assume that they have captured the entire forty-eight votes of Illinois, and are correspondingly happy.

Senator Cockrell, who refuses to give out any figures relative to Bland's strength, said this afternoon that there was not a particle of doubt that Bland would be nominated. He undoubtedly believes that the votes of the Illinois delegation are safely corralled.

In the face of the indications of the loss to Boies of Illinois votes, his lieutenants declare that the Illinois men have not mortgaged their support to Bland. Judge Van Wagenen of Sioux City said this evening that Boies had assurances which were entirely at variance with the published reports concerning the attitude of the Illinois delegation. He admitted that if Bland should receive the support of the delegation Boies would be injured.

"I cannot make known at this time any details concerning our strength," the Judge said, "but you may rest assured that we are in the fight, and are positive that Boies will win."

There were no developments to-day at the Boies headquarters to warrant any assertion of this kind. The news from the Illinois headquarters unquestionably had produced a feeling of uncertainty. Everybody here who is not prejudiced comments favorably upon the activity displayed by the adherents of Bland. They are to be seen wherever there is a gathering of delegates. Bland badges are being distributed with the utmost prodigality. The alleged qualifications of Bland are dinned into willing and unwilling ears alike.

Col. Jones of St. Louis is one of the most active of the Bland boomers. He tells the Eastern Democrats with whom he is acquainted that Bland is certain to be the next occupant of the White House. In his opinion, there is no possible doubt that the Missouri man will be nominated on the second ballot. The Bland men held several conferences to-day. It is their plan to do missionary work for a few hours, and then get together and compare notes.

Bland Managers Claim 400 Votes.

While the chief men of the Bland tribe refuse to supply data concerning their canvass, some of the lesser lights assert that the Bland column now contains upward of 400 votes. Congressman Dockery of Missouri and Senator Vest, when asked for their opinion of the outcome of the convention, say there is no doubt of Bland's success.

Vest appears to have succeeded in convincing the long-time friends of Bland that he is sincere in his support of the farmer of Lebanon. Cockrell is sufficiently active to silence those who a short time ago were denouncing him for his alleged secret purpose to knife Bland. Gov. Stone, the other Missourian, who has been under suspicion, is apparently doing everything that lies in his power to advance Bland's interests.

Stone and Vest keep close watch of Altgeld and the other silver leaders. They were present this afternoon at a conference of the chief silverites. They are trying to convince their associate cranks that it would be the part of wisdom to agree upon Bland, and thus make certain a comparatively peaceful meeting of the delegates.

It will be known to-morrow whether the strong missionary work being done for Bland is to result in giving his boom the absolute right of way. There is not much betting here as yet on the result of the convention, but in most cases odds are being offered on Bland. The Kansas delegates under the lead of David Overmeyer and ex-Senator Martin are throwing their influence to Bland. The twenty men composing this delegation can give points to some of the other delegates in "hustling." They are rampant silver men to begin with, and have an argument always at hand, flimsy though it may be, in support of their assertion that free silver alone is needed to give the country prosperity.

The financial plank of the Kansas Democracy demands the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, without an effort toward an international agreement. The delegates were instructed to vote for no man for the Presidential nomination not holding well-known views favoring free silver. Overmeyer and his associates say that there is no man in the public eye whose views concerning silver are better known than Bland's.

To hear some of the Kansas men talk one who did not know Bland and his peculiarities might get the idea that he is another Abraham Lincoln. It is a part of the programme of the boomers to deify as much as possible the great shouter for silver.

Teller's Vanishing Boom.

"What has become of the Teller boom?" was asked to-day in the hotel corridors. The group of Republican Senators who are here in the interest of Teller say he is just as much in the race as he was two days ago. The majority of delegates do not subscribe to this view. It is the general opinion that Teller is dead, so far as this convention is concerned. That he wants the nomination no one doubts who reads the letters and telegrams his agents cause to be printed.

The few Democratic Senators who came to Chicago pledged to work for him have about concluded that he has no chance. Bland is the great obstacle in his way. It is conceded that Teller is a better-informed man than Bland, and those who know both men appreciate the great difference which exists in their personal qualities. Bland, however, is a Democrat, and has been connected with the silver movement so long that the entire country is familiar with his name.

Despite the assertions of some of the silver leaders, that any man could win this year on a 16-to-1 platform, the majority do not care to take the risk of placing a bolting Republican at the head of the ticket. The lesson of 1872 is not forgotten.

The attitude of the silver leaders toward those who do not agree with them on the all-important question of the day has changed sufficiently in the last twenty-four hours to warrant the belief that the early plan to ride rough-shod over the Eastern Democrats will not prevail. Several Western Democrats with whom a correspondent for THE NEW-YORK TIMES talked to-day expressed the opinion that the proceedings of the convention would be as harmonious as could be expected in view of the extreme differences between the delegates from the East and those from the West and the South. It is significant that many of the silver Democrats do not believe that the Eastern Democrats will organize a bolt.

"In my opinion," said a Western man this afternoon, "the gold men will content themselves with knifing the ticket next Fall. They realize that an open split would do more harm to the cause of sound money than apparent acceptance of the situation, and make it more difficult in the future to reorganize the party."

WORK OF THE GOLD MEN

They Are Presenting a Solid Front Against the Silver Fanatics and Fighting Them Hard.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The gold men from the East aroused an indignant protest from the mob of silverites by putting on clean linen and appearing in the corridors with freshly shaven faces this Sabbath morning. Such things seem to be an offense to many of the Populistic horde which fills the corridors and disturbs the air with roaring about the "crime of '73" and "16 to 1."

The exhibition of clean linen and the donning of seasonable clothing started anew the clamor against the "gold bugs" and "the bloated monopolists," and the silver men, with a fresh grievance against the East, began to cry out against the "iron heel."

But the sound-money men were not at all dismayed. They began a series of consultations as to their course for the next few days, and were as determined as ever to make protest against the silver heresies.

Mr. Whitney Active.

Ex-Secretary Whitney was out early in the day. Accompanied by Smith M. Weed and two or three other New-Yorkers he went to the Palmer House, where the sound-money headquarters are, and called on Senator Hill. Then he proceeded to the big room where the headquarters are and exchanged greetings with those who had preceded him. Whenever he went in the corridors a crowd was sure to follow. He returned to his rooms after an hour or two and there held a consultation with ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, Don M. Dickinson of Michigan, Senator Gray of Delaware, and other sound-money men. This occupied the day until luncheon, and after that he went out again, making calls on a number of prominent men from a half dozen States.

While he was doing this Senator Hill remained in his room at the Palmer House. Representatives of nearly all of the silver States called to see him. Their mission related to the question of the temporary Chairmanship of the convention. The National Committee adheres to its determination to make Senator Hill the temporary presiding officer, and all the pleas and arguments and even threats of the silver candidates have not shaken Chairman Harrity and the other gold-standard men of the committee in their determination.

Tried to Bulldoze Hill.

Consequently, the silver men have been making an attack on Senator Hill himself. They are all at sea over the first proposition for a battle, and they are troubled more than they are willing to admit over the prospect of being compelled either to submit to a gold speech from the Senator or to "turn him down."

They went to him last night with talk of a compromise, in which they expressed themselves as willing to accept him for the temporary Chairman if he would agree to "let them down easy" in his speech. If he would agree to make no attack on their favorite white metal, they would not oppose him. They got little satisfaction, and so this morning they tried a new method.

As the Senator sat in his room, representatives of a majority of the silver-smitten States came to him and asked him to get out of the race and not force them to drive their machine over him. They told him he was too good a Democrat to be put up as a mark to be hit by the silver-tipped arrows that were likely to be let fly on the very first volley.

Wanted Him to Get Out of the Way.

Arguments of this sort were brought by some of the Senators from Southern States who do not like the idea of making their first fight of the convention against a man whom they always have regarded as one of the Simon Pure Democrats of the country.

This onslaught on Senator Hill brought the first real test of the stiffness of the backbone of the sound-money men who came here two days ago. Senator Hill "stood up to the rack like a little man" and would listen to no proposition of the kind made to him.

"Refuse to be the candidate of the sound-money men," said one visitor, "because it is embarrassing for us to turn square against a man who has been such a hard fighter for the party, and we don't want to do it. We have majority enough to defeat you and bury you, but we don't want to do it. Get out of the field and let us grind the life out of some other man."

Hill Laughed at Them.

"Don't mind me," replied Senator Hill. "If you want to turn your machine loose at me, I can stand it. I've had experience. The thought of being turned down and having the life crushed out is not terrifying to one who made the fight for the Governorship of New-York State in 1894. This is easy. I can stand any turning down you can give me. Just leave enough of my mangled remains to be sent home to New-York. That's all I ask."

Arguments and replies of this sort were made repeatedly, and when it was all over, Senator Hill, it was said, was just as ready to stand as the candidate of the National Committee as he was before the missionaries began to visit him.

The National Committee, too, was just as determined as ever to put him forward and the sound-money contingent just as ready to back him.

The silverites were more at sea than ever as to their action, and, while the Altgeldized part of the crowd was in for a fight, there were rumors afloat that the silver men would yield a point, and possibly consent that Hill might become the Chairman.

Flower Busy as a Bee.

Ex-Gov. Flower, who is one of the most aggressive of all the fighters for sound money, arose early this morning, and, putting on a sober suit of black, in place of his working clothes, went to the North Side and attended services at St. James's Episcopal Church. This occupied his time during the forenoon. In the afternoon, he returned to the battle ground, and was in the thickest of the fight. He was at sound-money headquarters for a time, with Franklin MacVeagh of this city, who is Chairman of the local sound-money organization.

"After having worshipped at the true church in the morning, I am back where the crowd is shouting, 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians!'" said ex-Gov. Flower, as he mixed in the crowd.

Called Blackburn to Account.

Wherever he went, the ex-Governor preached the doctrine of sound money. He met Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, who is a candidate for President, as he himself thinks, and the ex-Governor gave him a brief expression of opinion.

"Joe," he said, "you're too good a fellow to be mixed up in this attempt to wreck the Democratic party. You won't be half satisfied with yourself after the machine has passed over your body. There's going to be a caucus of the silver men to-morrow night, and it will trample on you. It's about time for you to say, with the prodigal son, that you'll arise and get back to your father's house."

"I may not go to the caucus," replied Senator Blackburn.

The Eastern men, the sound-money men, and particularly the New-York men, have mixed the silverites up to an extent that is amusing. The silver men are so badly divided on candidates that they are in serious danger of falling to pieces before the convention shall get down to work.

Stirring Up the Animals.

The fight for sound money has had as a part of its programme an attempt to encourage this rivalry, and as a result the friends of the candidates, like Bland, Boies, and Matthews, are guessing as to the real attitude of the New-Yorkers.

So bitter is the feeling which the silver men have for the sound-money contingent that the boomers of any one of the silver candidates are almost afraid to acknowledge or claim the support of Eastern men, fearing that the entire silver aggregation may turn against their man just on that account.

Ex-Gov. Flower got traces of this when he called on Farmer Boies of Iowa. The ex-Governor went to the headquarters of the Iowa man, and, after a cordial exchange of greetings, threw out hints that the New-Yorkers were more inclined to his candidacy than toward Bland.

"We think," said ex-Gov. Flower, "that you are more conservative in your views than some of the other candidates, and the New-Yorkers have a higher estimate and regard for you."

Boies Was Scared.

From the room where he was sitting ex-Gov. Boies could look through a glass screen out at the luxuriant growths of whiskers undulating in the corridor, and could at times hear the shrieks of the disturbers, who were repeating the words 16 to 1 and the like, and "Uncle Hod" saw at once that it was no place for any man to lay claim to conservatism, if he expected to gain any popularity, and his widely advertised "affidavit" face took on a troubled look.

"We are not committed to any one," went on ex-Gov. Flower, who was rather enjoying the situation. "New-York has no candidate. It has not agreed to support any one, but it regards you as a more conservative citizen than some of the others."

Farmer Boies could stand it no longer, and, throwing up his hands, he said: "If New-Yorkers want to do me a favor, they will get a candidate of their own."

Representative "Joe" Washington of Tennessee, with two or three others from that State, called on ex-Gov. Flower, and discussed things for a time. Mr. Washington said that if the convention shall adopt a free-silver platform and nominate one of the candidates whose booms are now uppermost, Tennessee may be counted on to give McKinley about 20,000 plurality in November.

Smith M. Weed Hard at Work.

Smith M. Weed of New-York has been one of the most active of the sound-money men to-day, being constantly on the move, visiting sound-money men from States, and at intervals in conference at Mr. Whitney's rooms. He said this afternoon he was confident the cause of the gold men was being presented as emphatically as it was possible, and the fight the gold men were making, even if it made few converts from the ranks of the silver delegates, would have an effect in showing to the country that there was a large element of the party which had not gone over to the silver idea.

Reinforcements Arrive.

There have been accessions to the ranks of the gold men to-day, as the delegates have arrived. Pennsylvanians have been coming in considerable numbers. Some from Minnesota, New-England, and Michigan arrived. These were sought at once by those who have been earlier on the ground, and the situation was laid before them, and their advice was asked as to what should be the attitude of the sound-money men if the silverites should carry out their programme in the convention.

Chairman Harrity of the National Committee, who has devoted as much time as he could spare from committee work to the sound-money fight, said to-day that he was well satisfied with the work for honest currency.

"We may not have made many converts," he said, "but since the sound-money men arrived two days ago there has been valuable work done by the simple expression of sentiment against the free-silver craze and this I count as some progress in the fight."

TELLER AND COLORADO DEMOCRATS

All Friends, but Delegates May Not Vote for Him in Convention.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The Colorado headquarters attracted much attention immediately after the arrival of the delegation at noon. On the wall adjoining the entrance was displayed a large banner, on which was inscribed:

"We will pay 100 cents in gold for fifty-cent American standard dollars."

"Are there any friends of Mr. Teller in the Colorado Democratic delegation?" was asked:

"Indeed there are," responded Mr. B. O. Sweeney, one of the delegates at large. "Nearly every man in Colorado—I may say every man without respect to politics—is a friend of Mr. Teller."

"Yes; but political friends, I mean—friends who would vote for him for the nomination for the Presidency in a Democratic Convention?"

"If Mr. Teller's name shall come before the convention, it would not surprise me if he were to receive some votes from Colorado."

"But in case his name was not formally presented to the convention, and some delegation made a break for him, would Colorado follow?"

"That I cannot say."

Discussing the situation generally, Mr. Sweeney said that some Pennsylvania delegates had been in the room talking in favor of Matthews. "That will not help Mr. Matthews any among our people," he said. "The gold men in the convention must not nominate the silver candidate. To do so would taint the nomination with a suspicion that would kill the candidate in the West. Silver men must nominate the silver candidate; otherwise the West, which is largely Republican in its old political tendencies, will be lost to the nominee."

Mr. C. S. Thomas, member of the National Committee from Colorado, who has been regarded as a probable silver candidate for temporary Chairmanship, put an end to that movement upon his arrival. "The temporary Chairman," he declared, "should come from a State much nearer the Atlantic coast than Colorado."

He said that he had been in consultation with the silver leaders to-day and that a practical agreement had been reached as to the man to be voted for by the silver delegates for temporary Chairman.

"How many silver men are there on the National Committee?" was asked of Mr. Thomas. He replied: "I believe we can muster 21 or 22 votes out of the 51. This, however, we get only because several gold men have given proxies to silver substitutes. At least three such cases I have in mind."

Mr. Thomas is understood to have declined a re-election to the National Committee, and the delegation will probably put Adair Wilson, one of the delegates at large, in his place.

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—*British Medical Journal.*

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—*Medical Press and Circular.*

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A SAMPLE SILVERITE.

Ridiculous Talk by Candidate McLean of Ohio.

CHICAGO, July 5.—John R. McLean favors eliminating the tariff issue from the campaign. In an interview printed in a morning paper here he says:

"If I could write the Democratic platform, it would be: 'Free silver—get there.' I would make one bold stroke and quit right there. What the people want is more money and less misery. They care nothing about the tariff question; they are not worrying much about Cuba; they do not care a cent about the Nicaragua Canal. They want action on this money question, and they are looking to this convention as a drought-stricken farmer looks for rain. We don't want a platform. All we need is a plank, and the briefer the plank the better. Declare for free silver at 16 to 1, name a Presidential ticket, go home, and the people will do the rest.

"The people care for nothing else. Let us not mislead them by adopting a platform with a lot of rot about Cuba, Armenia, China, Venezuela, the Monroe doctrine, and all that sort of thing. Free silver, 16 to 1; more money; less misery. Independence of Wall Street and England. That is the kind of an issue the people demand, and this convention is going to give it to them.

"A free-silver ticket will sweep Ohio," said Mr. McLean, "Ohio is not a gold-standard State. The Greenbackers have carried Ohio twice, and every Greenbacker in the State is for free silver. I don't believe the Republicans will elect three Congressmen in Ohio at this election.

"When a man like Grover Cleveland—and God knows I abhor him—can come so near carrying Ohio that he secured one Elector, and 1,500 more votes would have given him the whole delegation, what could a good man do?

"I honestly believe that McKinley will not carry his own State.

"Let me tell you something else. McKinley will not carry Maine. Maine is not for a gold standard. Maine is a greenback State, and will cast her vote for any good Democrat on a free-silver platform. Such a candidate will carry every State west of Pennsylvania and south of the Potomac River."

PATTISON'S FRIENDS AT WORK.

They Don't Expect to Nominate Him, but Want All the Gold Support.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The Pennsylvania delegates worked heroically during the day in behalf of ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison, their choice for the Presidency. Crowds filled their headquarters at the Palmer House during the afternoon and evening, and visitors were told in eloquent and persuasive tones of the befitting qualities of Mr. Pattison for the Presidency.

The money question furnished ample material for exciting discussions between the advocates of both metals, and the Pennsylvania gold men put up a lively discussion for the edification of the throngs gathered in their rooms.

Pattison badges were liberally distributed about the Palmer House. The badge is of neat design, consisting of a red, white, and blue silk ribbon, upon which is fastened a miniature photograph of Mr. Pattison, and attached thereto is a blue ribbon with the golden letters, "For President, 1896."

Surmounting the photograph is a waxen violet. The badge caught the eye of the crowds in the Palmer House lobby, and it was seen upon the coat lapels of scores during the day.

Many members of the Pennsylvania delegation, while declaring their unfaltering allegiance to Mr. Pattison, freely admit that they see no hope for his success. Their aim rather is to gather about him the gold men, and, as a tribute, make him the choice of that element.

The Pennsylvania delegates held a meeting at 7 o'clock this evening at the Palmer House to elect members of the different committees. The meeting was unanimous in its action, and William F. Harrity was re-elected a member of the National Committee.

After the meeting, Delegate at Large Robert E. Wright said:

"While it is true that in a certain section of Pennsylvania a silver sentiment has manifested itself, it was not brought out at the State Convention, which declared itself for the gold standard. The delegation from Pennsylvania is instructed as a unit. Should, however, that rule be abrogated, I feel certain that not more than two out of our sixty-four delegates will cast a vote for silver."

NEW-JERSEY DELEGATES ARRIVE.

A Healthy-Lunged Silver Man Talked to Them Eight Hours.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The New-Jersey delegation reached this city at 5:15 o'clock this afternoon and went at once to the Auditorium Hotel. They were met by Senator Smith and Messrs. McDermott, Meany, and Winter, who had preceded them. Headquarters were opened in the annex of the hotel on the second floor. The party comprised several in additional to the delegates, numbering twenty-five in all. The only absentee in the delegation is State Senator Daley, who is expected to-morrow.

The delegation, although uninstructed, stands on a sound-money platform. It had no sooner arrived than it declared itself ready to go to work in any way the managers of the sound-money campaign should direct against the silver craze. A preliminary meeting of the delegation was held to-night, which went no further than to decide to hold a formal meeting to-morrow for selection of members of the various committees, and possibly to consider who should represent the State in the National Committee.

The delegates are quartered comfortably. They have a corner room of the big hotel for a general reception room. Leading from this are several private rooms on each of the two fronts of the building.

"On the way to this city," said Thomas F. Noonan of Bayonne to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "we had our first exhibition of the persistency of the silver men and an object lesson in talking power of the man who believes in the sixteen-to-one idea.

"A man boarded our train at Columbus who said he was H. L. Chapman, a banker, a merchant, a manufacturer, and a farmer. He was for free coinage and was coming to Chicago as one of the 'silver shouters.' He talked for about eight straight hours on our train. He never tired. He refused to listen to any arguments we could make.

"We allowed him to experiment on our entire delegation, giving each man an hour. He was talking when we went to bed last night, and was at it at breakfast time this morning, and was in a fair way to continue until after luncheon to-day. At the very wind-up of the trip he showed the first visible sign of weakening.

"One of our delegates told him that free coinage would not be so bad if the legal-tender feature were taken away, and the coins were allowed to stand for what they were worth. Then he threw up his hands and remarked: 'If they did that, nobody would take the blamed stuff.'"

When the New-Jersey men reached their hotel they found that this town was full of just such men as the one they met on the train.

The Jerseymen said they had not discussed candidates, and they did not know who would be their choice. They wanted to see the fight over the platform settled first.

HOSPITABLE CALIFORNIANS ON HAND

The Delegation Brought Senator White's Boomlet with It.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The California delegation, with Senator White, arrived this morning, and opened headquarters at the Great Northern Hotel. A lot of California wines have been sent on here for use on this occasion. A meeting was held, and Mr. W. W. Foster was made Chairman of the delegation. The other representatives on the convention committees will be selected at a meeting to be held to

to see this roaring lion of the silver propaganda, anxiously inquired for him.

Tillman, however, was absent almost all day. Few could be found who had seen his florid countenance or heard his loud voice in the corridors. No one could tell whence he had disappeared. His absence, however, was taken as an evidence of pique. He has felt greatly aggrieved because the silver men have not recognized that he was the apostle who was to lead the straying silver fanatics out of the bog.

Silver leaders generally, however, were scarce around the headquarters all day. They sought other places and attended on the headquarters of the various candidates.

All silver delegations that came to the city finally found their way to the headquarters and were duly told what they should do to bring themseves in harmony with the leaders who have set themselves up as the President makers.

A "SET-BACK" FOR BLAND.

Inaction of the Illinois Delegation a Disappointment.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The Bland boom had several set-backs in the Sherman House today. The greatest disappointment was the action, or, rather, inaction, of the Illinois delegation. The irrepressible "Buck" Hinrichsen had been saying all day that the delegation would meet and vote strong to support Bland from first to last. The Bland boomers took this for the truth and felt encouraged.

Suddenly there was a change in the manner of Altgeld, and rumors began to fly around that the boss of Illinois had another deal on hand. The caucus of the Illinois delegation was held to-night. The Governor was present, and in possession of the whole machinery. The word was passed around that the time was not ripe for action. "Buck" Hinrichsen immediately ceased booming Bland, and the delegates became silent.

The caucus was called at 9 o'clock, and lasted only long enough for the delegates to learn that eleven of their colleagues were absent. The excuse was seized, and an adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

As soon as the caucus adjourned Gov. Altgeld became very busy. The Illinois delegates took their places in the corridor and were admitted to his presence one by one. They were silent about their instructions when they came out, and Altgeld would say nothing about them afterward, but Bland talk was not so loud among the Illinois delegation.

The disposition to make war on the steering committee because of its Bland leanings was another set-back.

To offset these defections two endeavors were made to hold caucuses and count noses, and also to organize the forces for an assault on all the delegations that might come in. The first of these was held at 8 o'clock in the afternoon and a caucus organization was effected. Some speeches were made by David Davermeyer of Kansas. Congressman Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, Judge O. W. Powers of Utah, and others who favor the Bland boom, and pledges were made by the Bland men from States outside Missouri that they would co-operate with the Missouri managers in the fight.

The count on the delegates in the afternoon, however, was unsatisfactory, and a recess was taken until 9 o'clock this evening, so that some more might be brought forth.

The attendance at the later session was even more discouraging than it had been in the afternoon. The caucus was not called to order until 10 o'clock.

Reports were read which indicated that Bland would have 258 votes on the first ballot. The Bland boomers had expected to be able to substantiate a claim for 350 votes assured on the first ballot, but they met several disappointments.

The California delegation refused to pledge itself to any candidate. The Oregon and Washington delegations were for Pennoyer and Boies.

The Montana delegation refused to be committed to any candidate.

The Colorado delegates were seized with a lukewarm enthusiasm for Bland.

Louisiana and Mississippi, which had been counted upon to follow Texas and Arkansas, held aloof.

In fact, States that had been counted as sure for Bland did not show a responsive spirit, and the opposition boomers were greatly encouraged by the result.

GOLD MEN FROM SILVER STATES.

Sheerin of Indiana and Wallace of Washington Retain Their Influence.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The Indiana and Washington delegations are interesting contests over the National Committeemen. In each case the present committeeman is for sound money and the delegation is for silver, but personality has entered into the matter and the gold men are likely to win.

Simon P. Sheerin of Indiana has represented that State on the National Committee for several campaigns. He was chosen Secretary in 1892, and still holds that position. He took his stand with the sound-money men this year, however, and met defeat with them in Indiana. The radical silver men of the State feel like having no mercy upon any one who has opposed him, and, therefore, they have taken a position in favor of the election of a silver man.

Mr. Sheerin, however, is very popular among the silver men of Indiana. Besides that, the Democrats are proud to have their member Secretary of the committee. Moreover, the conservative silver men desire to hold out some olive branch to the gold element in the party. The contest will be decided at the caucus to-morrow. J. G. Shanklin, of Evansville, one of the most persistent seekers for political honors in all Indiana, and one of the silver leaders, will arrive in the morning, if he says he wants to be National Committeeman he will probably be elected, though Mr. Sheerin will have 13 of the 30 votes.

The Washington contest may result in a dead-lock. The three gold men are favorable to the present member, Hugh C. Wallace, and one of the silver men has also taken up his candidacy. This leaves the delegation evenly divided, with every prospect of a very acrimonious contest.

THINGS SAID AND DONE

Talk in and About the Hotels by Delegates and Others—Bits of Convention News and Gossip.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Congressman S. M. Robertson of Baton Rouge, La., and ex-Congressman Lane of Illinois engaged in a vigorous discussion of the merits of Candidate Bland. Mr. Lane asked the Louisiana man if he was for Bland.

"Show me that he is big enough for the place and I'll support him," was the prompt response.

"Well, he is big enough," hotly retorted Lane, "and the people are for him."

"Now, Lane," said Robertson, "you and I know each other, and we know Bland. I served eight years with him on the Coinage, Weights, and Measures Committee in the House of Representatives, and while no one can or does question his honesty, he doesn't measure up to the standard that the American people require of their candidates for President. What's the matter with Boles?"

Then it became Mr. Lane's turn to assail Boles, contending that, as shown by his recently published letter, Boles was not sound on the silver question as recently as a year ago, and that he owed his success in Iowa to the prohibition movement.

"He is not the kind of man," said Lane, "the Democrats want on a free-silver platform. The only trouble with Bland," he added, "as far as you men from the South are concerned, is that he is called a Southern man, and you are afraid to vote for him. You are political cowards, that's what hurts you. If Illinois can afford to give Bland 48 votes, as she will do, the Southern delegates ought to have courage enough to second her efforts in his behalf."

There the discussion ended.

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Under a sky of faultless blue, cooled by the breeze that swept in over the bosom of Lake Michigan, stiffening out the flags and setting a million yards of bunting to flapping, the convention comers enjoyed as perfect a Sunday as man could wish for. It was an ideal Summer day. It was an exceptional Chicago day.

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Down Michigan Boulevard to-day in constant procession sped thousands and thousands of wheels. Girls in bloomers scorched along from daylight to dark, and long after. There are more bloomer girls in Chicago than there are women cyclists in all New-York, and they were all out to-day. When the carriages and tally-hos got out in the afternoon and mixed with the flying cyclists, there was as fine a picture of life and color and activity as one would care to look upon.

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"Why don't you get out a bike. You ought to be well used to wheels," asked a young man of Mr. Silver Shouter, as he stood on the curb resting his silver eye on the whirling pageant of the swift-moving cyclists.

"Me bike," he replied. "Well, I guess not. I got on one of the durned things out at Cross Roads one day, and I hadn't gone a foot when the front wheel caught me by the whiskers and durn near tore 'em all out. I tell you, young man, the crime of '73 must—"

But the young man had fled.

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It has been an open Sunday in Chicago, yet not a devil-may-care, reckless open Sunday, like the Sunday before the convention in St. Louis. The theatres are all open to-night, and there are just as good and just as bad attractions in them as there were in the St. Louis theatres. In fact, the most immoral show that was in St. Louis is here to-night. The man who produced it in New-York recently was arrested and fined. Outside of this, however, the Sunday of Chicago is several points more respectable than was the Sunday of St. Louis. There is no pretense of shutting up ordinary saloons and "gin mills." Yet there is little or no indication of drunkenness.

The delegates and visitors have observed the Sunday much better than the delegates and visitors observed Sunday in St. Louis, when the "grand old party" of moral ideas was at work there. Many of the delegates and visitors here went to church.

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The congress of cranks in the lobby of the Palmer House was in continuous session all day. The charming weather had no effect whatever on this remarkable collection. The fever and pulse of the silver shouters are getting higher every day, and if the Chicago Board of Health does its duty it will have to interfere before very long. Some of these cranks actually have grown thin and wan since their arrival here.

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Silver Dick's four-ring circus continued its performance to-day. Its acrobats, clowns, and contortionists are recovering from the fright they got yesterday, owing to the arrival of Mr. Boles and his farm boots.

"Boots Boles never can get Silver Dick on the run you can bet yer life," declared Mr. Silver Shouter, who has joined the Bland movement.

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The fact that Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., is not to attend the convention, although he was elected a delegate at large, is not to be taken to mean that his health is not improving. The contrary is the fact. Ex-Mayor Grant, the Senator's son-in-law, said to-day that Mr. Murphy was regaining his health rapidly at Bar Branch, and that he wanted to come to the convention, but his friends did not think it wise for him to take any chances from the fatigue and excitement of the trip.

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Ex-Judge Joseph Sheldon of New-Haven, Conn., is here. He said to-day: "I am for silver, silver, silver!"

Other Connecticut people here say Mr. Sheldon is a Socialistic-Populistic-Republican. He has silver whiskers. He is a lawyer who has enjoyed a good practice in the Elm City, but his political judgment is questioned by New-Haven people. Under the law a year ago had a chance to be nominated by the Republicans of his city for Judge of Probate. He wanted to get back on the bench, but he did not see any chance of winning on that kind of a ticket; so he declined the nomination. There was an uneasiness in the Republican local politics that year in New-Haven, and now the man who did take the nomination is holding the office.

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The mystery surrounding the sudden disappearance of the portrait of President Cleveland from its place in the New-York State headquarters in the Palmer House still is unsolved. Sergeant at Arms Lew Wager, when asked about it to-day, said: "Now, please don't say anything more about that picture. You know it was stolen. I really don't know where it is."

Mr. Wager gets white and trembles every time the President's picture is mentioned. The subject seems to haunt him, and it is one he would banish from his thoughts, but, like Banquo's ghost, it will not down.

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There is a strong delegation of sound-money men here from Alabama. It is made up of Rufus N. Rhodes, editor of The Birmingham News, who was one of the leaders in the movement that carried the State for Cleveland delegates in 1892; Arthur Smith, Vice President of the Birmingham Trust Company; J. K. McDonald, Robert Terrill, E. H. Cabannis, and Walker Percy of Birmingham; Capt. J. M. Falkner, H. C. Tompkins, and David Lowe of Montgomery.

None of these men is a delegate to the convention, but they represent the best sentiment of the Democracy of Alabama.

"We came here," said Mr. Rhodes, "to do what we could to assist Mr. Whitney and Senator Hill in their efforts for sound money. As I expected, we can be of very little use here. The silver craze is too strong."

"Will the nominee of this convention on a silver platform carry Alabama?"

"That depends on who shall be named. I do not believe that Mr. Bland could carry the State. The people in Alabama regard him simply as the representative of the one silver idea—sixteen to one. Mr. Boles, on the other hand, is regarded as a much abler man. Alabama will go Democratic if he heads the ticket."

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A few New-Yorkers hired "bikes" this afternoon and went out for long rides. The miles and miles of level roads delighted them. One of the riders was ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, who took a spin out to Washington and Jackson Parks. He rides a bicycle as well as he does a horse, and enjoys it just as much. The ex-Mayor seems to be one of the "best-acquainted" men at this convention. He knows more people from different parts of the country than many an older man who has been at double the number of conventions. At the first conference of the sound-money men Friday night, when it was necessary to have some man to identify the conferees as they entered, the ex-Mayor was called upon to do the introducing, and he seemed to know about every man that came along.

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A hansom cab with the name of the livery firm that owns it painted in gilt letters over the window, rolled down the Michigan Boulevard this afternoon with three passengers inside. They were ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, and Thomas F. Ryan. They were out for an airing.

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There was no more ardent Hill man in all the South four years ago than Capt. Evan Howell of The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution. He is here to-day as one of the silver delegates at large from Georgia. THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent asked him if the silver men would accept Senator Hill for Temporary Chairman.

"No, they will not," he replied, "we must have our own Temporary Chairman."

Ex-Senator Patrick Walsh of Georgia also was an ardent Hill man four years ago. He now is one of the most prominent silver men at the convention. When Senator Hill made his famous trip South in the Spring of 1892, no men showed him more attention than Evan Howell and Patrick Walsh.

***

Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont has been re-elected National Committeeman from his State. He did magnificent work in 1892, both in the campaign preliminary to the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and as Chairman of the Committee on Speakers in the ensuing canvass.

"No one can tell how this campaign is going to result," said Mr. Smalley to-day. "In 1872 it looked sixty days after the convention as though Greeley would have a walk-over, but on election day he was not heard of."

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Daniel W. Lawler of St. Paul, Minn., will be elected National Committeeman from his State to succeed Michael Doran, who does not desire to serve again. Mr. Lawler will sit in the committee to-morrow as proxy for Mr. Doran, who is in Europe. Mr. Lawler is one of the big young men of the Northwest. He was graduated from the Yale Law School in 1884, took a post-graduate course, and got the degree of Master of Laws in 1885. During his course he carried off all the prizes in sight. He ran for Governor of Minnesota in 1892, and reduced the Republican majority 30,000. He is the General Solicitor for the Great Northern Railroad. He stands firm for sound money.

***

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, when asked to-day if he was going to be re-elected as the National Committeeman from New-York, said: "That matter has not been settled as yet. If things shape themselves properly I may be asked to serve for another four years, but as far as I am concerned personally, I would much rather not serve. However, it is too early to say as yet what will be done about it."

***

Senator George of Mississippi wearing his straw hat and alpaca coat, strolled into the lobby of the Palmer House this afternoon rubbing his eyes and looking like Rip Van Winkle.

"Well, what's the situation?" he said to a young man whom he knew.

"Haven't you been here before?" asked the young man.

"I have, but I've been asleep most of the time," replied the Senator.

"Well," said the young man, "it looks as though we were going to have two Republicans to choose from this year. The Republicans have nominated McKinley, and these fellows want to have us Democrats nominate Teller, so that a Republican may get the job anyway."

"Humph," said the Senator, as he turned and walked away rapidly.

"Ha, ha, ha!" roared a short little man with a crash suit and closely-cropped Missouri whisk-

Hood's Pills

Best to take after dinner; prevent distress, aid digestion, cure constipation. Purely vegetable; do not gripe or cause pain. All druggists. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ers, who was standing near by. "I wouldn't have missed that for $5. Didn't you know that old George wrote a letter to me a few days ago advocating the nomination of Teller?"

***

Among the arrivals from New-York today were Mayor Francis J. Molloy, and Lawrence Sherry of Troy; Elliott F. Danforth, John F. Gaynor, ex-Mayors Kirk and Maguire, and Delegate D. M. Hill of Syracuse.

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Perry Belmont, who arrived from Europe yesterday, telegraphed that he would reach here Monday, and Room 16 was reserved for him in the Palmer House.

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A party of five delegates from Kings County arrived at the Auditorium this afternoon. It was made up of James D. Bell, P. J. Carlin, John O'Keefe, Mr. Bacher, and Bernard Gallagher.

***

The American Merchant Marine Association has representatives here who are urging the insertion of a plank in the platform in the interests of the Merchant Marine of the country. They ask for this declaration: "We favor a return to the Jeffersonian policy of differential duties, for the restoration of the Merchant Marine in the foreign carrying trade."

***

There was the usual number of silver cranks discussing their pet topic in the Palmer House lobby to-night. Ex-Gov. Peck of Wisconsin stood looking down from the balcony.

"Throw a pail of water into that crowd and they will all have rabies," he said. "They all are mad and ready to froth at the mouth."

Gov. Peck came to town to-day and soon discovered that the silver men were disposed to take the bit in their teeth. To say that he is disgusted with the situation is to put it mildly.

***

Ex-Mayor Gilroy and United States Marshal McCarty arrived early this evening and are at the Auditorium. They attended the sound-money conference to-night.

Nebraskans to Boom Bryan.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 5.—The Nebraska free-silver delegation to the Chicago Convention, headed by J. J. Bryan of Omaha and accompanied by an enthusiastic crowd of silver shouters, left to-day. There were fourteen cars, all gayly decorated. All the delegates, Mr. Bryan included, were confident of securing seats in the convention in preference to the gold delegates. After this preliminary fight shall be settled to their satisfaction, as the free-silver men confidently predict it will be, members of the Nebraska delegation will begin a canvass for Mr. Bryan as a Presidential candidate.

STRIKER RETTGER'S BIG FUNERAL.

Mgr. Thorpe Scores the Disorderly Mob at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 5.—The funeral of William Rettger, the striker killed at the Brown Hoisting Works, was one of the most imposing funerals ever given a laboring man. In Cleveland there has been but one occasion when there was a larger procession and greater crowds—the funeral of Garfield. To-day, by actual count, 10,300 men formed the funeral cortège.

The services were held in the Church of the Immaculate Conception. A conservative estimate places the number of spectators about the church and along the long line of march to the cemetery at 100,000.

The white casket in which reposed the body was literally buried in flowers. Mgr. Thorpe, who, it is thought, will be made Bishop of the Buffalo Diocese, delivered the sermon, in the course of which he said:

The lesson we must learn to-day is that in society to-day there are two classes—capitalist and wage earner. Next to capital there is the strong right arm of labor. One cannot exist without the other. The capitalist has a right to manage his capital. He has the right under the laws of the State and Nation. He makes hazardous ventures, and on account of the risks in business has the right to do as he chooses. He may abuse that right and forget God in his enjoyment of his riches. If he does, there is a remedy; but it does not lie in passion or violence.

I speak to you as brothers. The remedy is public sentiment and the law. There is another class, not banded together, as you are. They have their individual rights, and those who administer the law must protect them. Scenes have been enacted during the past week which should never have occurred. Those men who have become victims of your hate have rights under the law.

He continued at some length to score the strikers for the scenes of violence. After the funeral the sermon was roundly denounced by many.

The troops are still under arms.

ONE OF THE RAREST OWLS TAKEN.

A Prize Much Valued by the University of Washington.

From The Spokane (Washington) Spokesman-Review.

A specimen of the rarest owl in America was obtained by Henry H. Hindshaw, curator of the University of Washington's museum, on his recent natural history expedition to Eastern Washington. The only other specimen of this owl was taken in Idaho in 1893. It was sent to Dr. C. Hart Merriam of the United States Department of Agriculture, who pronounced it a distinct geographical variety of Megascops flammeola. He thereupon described it as a variety new to science, and called it Megascops flammeola idahoensis. That specimen is a male. On May 25 Mr. Hindshaw saw a strange little owl on Snake River, about twenty-five miles from its mouth, and after great difficulty secured it. It is a female of this rarest of American owls. Its common name is the Idaho dwarf screech owl. Megascops flammeola, the type of this owl, is a Mexican species, and is found only occasionally in Colorado and New-Mexico. This little owl is one of the finest specimens obtained by the University of Washington collectors in years.

Another most interesting member of the owl family was recently taken on the university grounds. Early in June Mr. Hindshaw obtained a fine pair of Megascops asio kennicottii, or Kennicott's screech owl. This owl was never before taken outside of British Columbia, so far as is known, and it is interesting for the history it suggests. It was discovered in British Columbia by "Bob" Kennicott and named in his honor. Mr. Kennicott was in charge of the Western Union Telegraph Company's expedition to extend a line of telegraph to Europe by way of Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, and Siberia, as it was then, about 1857, expected that the Atlantic cable would prove a failure. There are now occasionally found in the forests of the Northwest piles of glass insulators and other reminders of this abandoned enterprise.

Mr. Kennicott went on to the far north, and was the first man to ascend the Yukon River. He died on that river. W. H. Dall, now a famous scientist and author of the Smithsonian Institution, was a young member of the party, and he brought the body of Kennicott out of the Alaskan wilderness. Many times the only thing that saved the party was "Bob" Kennicott's famous big medicine," a large watch with many singular attachments. By showing this to the natives, the party would be ferried on toward civilization. They finally reached San Francisco, and the remains of the explorer were sent to his home, in Chicago, by way of Panama. The history of this expedition was published by the Chicago Academy of Sciences. When the book was printed a copy was hastily bound and sent to Mr. Kennicott's mother, who lived just outside of Chicago, and another unbound copy was sent away for proof reading. On the following day Chicago was destroyed by fire, and no other copies of this interesting record have ever been printed. Some time the Chicago Academy of Sciences may reprint the volume. All this is suggested by a wise-looking pair of little screech owls in the university museum."

The Sad Story of Gordon.

From The Saturday Review.

That there is no more shameful page in all our English history than that which tells how Gordon was heartlessly left to his fate until it was all but hopeless to rescue him, no one but partisan politicians of the basest sort will probably now deny. To let a man generously risk his life in a wild and chivalrous enterprise, to callously turn a deaf ear to his recommendations as to how he might be aided, and then finally to leave him to his fate until public opinion forced on us a tardy interference, was a policy so utterly opposed to all our national traditions that the only wonder is that any men calling themselves Englishmen had the temerity to propose it, even to themselves.

Public opinion has been made up and expressed very strongly on all this long ago. Mr. Gladstone has wrecked his party, and has disappeared from the world of politics forever. Gordon is remembered as a national hero, and stands beside Nelson in Trafalgar Square; and his unselfish heroism will endure even longer than the disgrace of those who only wanted to utilize him for their selfish ends, and tried to throw him aside when they had exhausted his efforts.

PETER QUINN'S STRANGE CASE.

Hospital Physicians Say He May Have Hydrophobia.

The surgeons at the Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn, have a patient under their care who, up to the present, has bothered them in diagnosing his trouble.

Peter Quinn, nineteen years old, of 195 Walworth Street, was taken to the hospital shortly before Saturday midnight, suffering, it was believed, from hydrophobia. He had all the symptoms of that disease, and he was treated accordingly. He barked and snapped like a dog and was very violent. But yesterday there was a change in his demeanor, and he became calm, and was up and walking around the institution, except at times, when he appeared to lose consciousness.

Quinn played baseball Saturday, and became overheated, and about 9 o'clock Saturday night began snarling and snapping like a dog. He recovered, but at 11 o'clock became worse and it was believed that he was about to die, so his friends sent for a priest.

The Rev. Father White of St. Patrick's Church, at Willoughby and Kent Avenues, responded, and while trying to comfort the young man Quinn bit the priest on his left hand. Believing the young man had the rabies, the priest hurriedly left the house, went to a physician, and had his wounds cauterized. He suffered no pain yesterday, and was able to attend to his regular duties.

At the hospital Quinn said he had been bitten by a dog about ten days ago, and on the strength of this statement, coupled with his actions, the surgeons were inclined to believe that he had hydrophobia. One of the surgeons at the hospital last night said the patient was getting along nicely. He said the doctors were not yet certain that it was a case of hydrophobia.

The conditions under which Quinn was suffering when he was taken to the hospital, the doctor said, while identical with those of hydrophobia, were not absolutely convincing, as the same symptoms might exist from spinal trouble.

If Quinn continues to improve as he did yesterday, he will be released from the hospital in a few days.

THE TROLLEYS OVERCROWDED.

Respectable Persons Have to Listen to Foul Language.

The Brooklyn police had a good opportunity yesterday to witness and report on the overcrowding of the trolley cars, as they had been directed. Their reports will not be made until to-day.

The cars on the Nassau Electric Railroad were crowded all day long, notwithstanding the notice that Albert Johnson, the President of the company, had posted in all the stations. This notice gave the conductors to understand that they were not to carry more passengers than 50 per cent. more than the cars could seat. In case a car seated sixty passengers, the conductor was allowed to carry ninety passengers.

But no attention was paid to this notice yesterday, and the cars each carried as many as 120 passengers at one time. This was noticeable last night on the cars running to Sheepshead Bay and Coney Island.

Trolley Car No. 314, on the Sheepshead Bay line, on its way from Coney Island, had at least 120 passengers. They were standing on the steps and on the bumpers, and standing between the seats. They were even hanging on the inside rail, on the side of the car on which passengers are prohibited from riding. Trolley Car No. 440 of the same line while going to Coney Island was in the same condition. These were samples of all the cars run on the Nassau line yesterday.

The Flatbush Avenue cars that go to Bergen Beach were crowded in about the same way as were those on the Nassau road.

On the cars coming from Sheepshead Bay, Coney Island, and Bergen Beach late at night the crowds were something astonishing. The passengers were compelled to listen to the worst kind of language, and the conductors did not seem to care about it or to pay the slightest attention to the protests made by the better class of people who were so unfortunate as to be on the cars.

THE REV. J. B. CLARK MAY RECOVER

Is Conscious at Times, but Knows Nothing of His Accident.

The Rev. John Brittan Clark, pastor of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, who was seriously injured by falling, with his bicycle, over a cliff near Hackettstown, N. J., last Monday night, is now at his brother's home, 690 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

He is suffering from concussion of the brain, and has only been conscious at intervals since the accident. His condition is serious, but it is the belief of the physicians who are attending him that he will recover.

His brother, Dr. Frank H. Clark, at whose house he is, in speaking to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night, said:

"There have been times to-day when my brother was conscious. He seems to realize that he is very ill, but he does not appear to have the slightest realization how he met with the accident. In fact, he does not seem to know that he had an accident."

The Rev. Mr. Clark is thirty-two years old. The Lee Avenue Church is his first charge. He succeeded the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Powell, the present Register of Arrears, who gave up the ministry to study law. Mr. Clark is very popular in the Eastern District, and is an enthusiastic wheelman. He is married and lives at 249 Marcy Avenue.

HAD NO USE FOR BASEBALL RULES.

The Umpire's Efforts to Enforce Them Led to Trouble.

Seven baseball players who, under the stimulating influence of beer, had beaten their umpire into insensibility, were fined $5 each in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. The offenders were Joseph Hart, Otto Ernest, Joseph Barrett, Johann Dass, Michael Redfield, Oliver Clark, and John McManus. Their victim was John Exler of 290 East Ninety-ninth Street, who is in the Fordham Hospital as a result of his injuries.

The eight men all live in the vicinity of First Avenue and East Eighty-sixth Street. They decided to celebrate the Fourth of July in a truly patriotic manner, so they hired two furniture trucks, in which they put kegs of beer, and started for Tremont to play ball. They elected Exler umpire, but he did not approve of certain irregularities that he detected in the game and remonstrated with the players for ignoring the rules. His objections finally aroused the ire of the players, and, with one accord, they set upon him and beat him until he was unconscious. He was rescued by Policeman Jeremiah Levy of the Tremont Station and was sent to the hospital, while his assailants were arrested.

Andrew Green's Condition Improved.

The condition of Andrew H. Green was so much improved yesterday that his brother, a nephew, and two nieces who have been with him during his illness attended church last evening. Dr. Charles McBurney's assistant called at the house yesterday and dressed the wound made by the last operation, about ten days ago, and told the family that Mr. Green was improving much faster, considering the heat, than he had expected. The sick man's brother said last night that he had been admitted to the sick man's room for the first time in ten days yesterday and was surprised to find him looking as well as he did. Mr. Green, however, is not considered out of danger.

A Novel Bill of Fare.

Frank Whittiker, keeper of a hotel at 74 Stanton Street, was arrested last night for violation of the excise law. A detective found a man at the bar buying a glass of beer, and two others drinking beer. On the bar was a bill of fare. There were also a number of bricks on the bar. One of them bore the legend "Ham Sandwichs, 10 cents." On another brick was a placard "Tenderloin steaks, $1.70; to order, $9." Another brick had a card marked "Fried dogs, 35 cents; extra, 75 cents." Another was labeled "Spring chicken, $1.65."

Louis Muzzig Struck by Trolley.

Louis Muzzig, fifteen years old, of 15 Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn, while watering a horse at a trough on Belmont Avenue last night, was struck by a trolley car. His head and body were injured. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon and was taken home.

PLUNGED FROM A FERRIS WHEEL.

John Benswix's Only Injury a Slight Scalp Wound.

John Benswix of 37 Main Street, West Brighton, S. I., took a ride on the big Ferris wheel at Coney Island last evening.

When the box which Benswix occupied had reached its highest altitude he deliberately plunged headforemost to the earth. He fell on the walk, which is sandy and soft.

The would-be suicide was picked up insensible and bleeding profusely from a wound in the head, but Ambulance Surgeon Boyce, who attended him, said a slight scalp wound was the only injury sustained.

DETERMINED TO KILL HIMSELF.

A Philadelphia Man Throws Himself in Front of a Cable Car.

As a cable car on the Third Avenue line, bound north, was approaching Houston Street, about 7 o'clock last evening, a man ran out from the sidewalk into the street and lay down with his neck on one of the rails. The gripman shouted at him, dropped the cable, and applied the brake, bringing the car to a stop not two feet from where the man lay.

The gripman jumped off the car, and with the assistance of the conductor and some of the passengers, dragged the would-be suicide off the track. One of the passengers, an old man, struck him on the head with an umbrella.

Policeman Boerner of the Eldridge Street Station, who was on duty in the neighborhood, placed the man under arrest. On the way to the station house the man said that he intended to kill himself and that he would yet accomplish it. At the station house he at first gave his name as Richard Fernandez, but afterward said his name was Richard Tauler and that he lived at 113 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. He said that it was simply a case of desperation—that he was a Cuban who had been defrauded of his heritage and that he had tried in vain to get work.

When searched a number of letters were found in his possession, among them a recommendation from Henry R. Hollowell & Son of 107 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, to the effect that he had been in their employ for nine months and that he was honest and trustworthy. The prisoner had no money in his possession. He will be arraigned in Essex Market Police Court to-day.

THREW HIMSELF FROM A WALL.

Attempt at Suicide in a Deep Railroad Cut.

A poorly dressed man, about thirty-eight years old, attempted suicide last night by jumping from a wall at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Railroad Avenue, to the tracks of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. His body fell heavily against the tracks and ballast, but he escaped with slight bruises and was taken to Fordham Hospital, a prisoner. The tracks are about twenty feet below the street level at the point where the would-be suicide jumped.

Policeman Beck found the man lying unconscious on the tracks just before a train passed, and, with the assistance of two other policemen, carried him to the railroad station at Tremont, whence he was taken to the hospital.

In the man's pockets were found three cards, on which was written in lead pencil, "Henry De Pestavills," while on the back of the cards appeared the following:

"Now to die like a man. I'm only one to two hundred.

"We have loved, now we die. I have played and lost. Now play yours."

The man refused to say what his name was, or give any information concerning himself.

BURIED MINERS MAY BE SAVED.

Pittston Rescuers Hear Rappings That Give Them Hope.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 5.—There is just a possibility that some of the men entombed in the Twin Shaft at Pittston may be taken out alive. The rescuing party which was at work from 10 o'clock last night until 4 o'clock this morning, on coming to the surface reported to Mine Foreman O'Brien that they heard rapping on the rails of the gangway road, which may have been caused by some of the entombed men. The rappings were clear and distinct, as if some one had struck the rail with a hard substance.

The supposed signal was answered by the rescuers in the same manner. After a short silence the answer came clear and distinct. The sound seemed to come a distance of some 800 feet from where the rescuers were at work. When this news reached the surface there were only a few persons at the head of the shaft, but in a short time it was spread throughout the City of Pittston, and at daybreak an immense crowd gathered, among them relatives and friends of the victims, in whose hearts hope had awakened. Further news from the pit was awaited for up to 6 o'clock this evening, but beyond the fact that the rappings were heard there were no further developments.

The rescuers report to-night that, in their opinion, they are within 400 feet of the entombed men. The shifts have been increased from 20 men to 35, who are relieved every half hour.

TRAIN FELL INTO THE RIVER.

High Water in the Fraser Is Causing Great Damage.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 5.—High water in the Fraser River undermined the track between Agassiz and Hope stations on the Canadian Pacific Railway Friday night, and when the east-bound freight, without warning, struck the weak spot, the train, consisting of eight cars loaded with tea and one with coal, was thrown into the river. Brakeman Deering was killed, and Fireman Coughlin and Engineer Gray were injured.

At Chilliwack considerable damage has been done to crops on low-lying lands, and the steamer Gladys has been busily engaged for the last few days in removing cattle and settlers' effects to high ground. Nicomen Island is also suffering from high water, and all down the river on both sides, wherever low levels are not fully protected by high dikes, much damage is being done. Mission City town site will probably be under water in many parts if the hot weather continues.

DID NOT REGAIN CONSCIOUSNESS.

A Man Who Died in Roosevelt Hospital Is Not Identified.

A man who was found unconscious Saturday at the foot of West Forty-fourth Street died yesterday in the Roosevelt Hospital without having regained consciousness. His death was caused by apoplexy. The body was removed to the Morgue and has not been identified.

The man was 5 feet 6 inches in height and weighed over 300 pounds. He had light hair and mustache, and was dressed in a suit of dark blue flannel. The derby hat had a gilt letter "J" pasted in it. In a pocket of the coat was a handkerchief with the letter "G" embroidered on it.

Mme. Bonaparte in the City.

Mme. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, accompanied by her son and daughter, is at the Waldorf for a few days. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte belongs to the Baltimore branch of the Bonaparte family, who settled in this country early in the present century and who have never given up their French citizenship. The family keep up to this day a close connection with the French branch of the family, and both Charles Bonaparte and Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte are personal friends of the Empress Eugénie.

Fatal Banister Slide.

Wolf Kowweek, eleven years old, of 310 Stanton Street was killed last night by falling from the banister on the third floor in the house. He was amusing himself by sliding down the banister, and soon after leaving the top of the third floor he lost his balance and fell to the ground floor. He was removed to the Union Market Police Station, where an ambulance call was sent in to Bellevue Hospital. He died while being attended by the ambulance surgeon. His skull was fractured.

For Mind Tiredness

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. S. W. Oley, Danbury, Conn, says: "I have used it in mind tiredness from overwork, dyspepsia, and nervous conditions, and found it always very beneficial."

SPECIAL MEDALS FROM THE MINT.

Bronze Souvenirs of the Presidents Which Any One May Buy.

Rene Bache in The Hartford Times.

If Major McKinley is elected President his inauguration will be celebrated by the striking of a medal at the Philadelphia Mint, with his portrait on the obverse. For this purpose the designer in charge will secure a copy of the Ohio Napoleon's best photograph in profile, and from this he will make a wax medallion about a foot in diameter. It will be composed of a mixture of beeswax and gum, with a little vermillion added, the disk thus formed being placed upon a slab of slate for the convenience of the artist, Mr. Barber. He, with small tools of wood and an occasional touch of thumb nail, will mold the soft substance into a likeness of the new Chief Executive in relief, putting in the hair with a brush of fine bristles.

When the waxen image is finished it will be reproduced in metal by electrotyping. Then from the electrotype a die will be made. But the die will be only three inches in diameter, the reduction in size being accomplished by an interesting mechanical process. While a blunt point is guided by hand over every curve and sinuosity of the medallion, another point, tipped with a diamond, and rapidly revolving, gnaws away the surface of a small steel disk. The mechanism is so arranged that the diamond point grinds out on a small scale an exact reproduction of the electrotyped medallion. Whatever was coarse in the original becomes beautifully fine in the diminished copy. This copy is in relief; that is, a cameo. It is pressed into soft steel, which is then hardened, thus making an intaglio of it. The intaglio is the die by which the medal is struck.

Anybody may get as many of Major McKinley's medals as he wants—supposing that gentleman to be elected—for the inconsiderate price of $2 each. They will be of bronze, composed of 90 parts copper, 6 parts tin, and 4 parts zinc. It must not be imagined that special honor is contemplated in this regard for the next occupant of the White House, whoever he may be. Similar medals have been struck for all of the Presidents back to John Adams. They are always of bronze, the only exception being Garfield's. But this is a special medal of gold, about the size of a twenty-five-cent piece, minted out of respect to his martyred memory. It was made after his death, to meet a public demand. You can buy one now if you like for $9, which is only a trifle more than its intrinsic value.

In fact, if you want an interesting and beautiful collection of medals you cannot do better than to apply to the Philadelphia Mint. There you can obtain copies of all the medals that have been struck up to date by the United States Government. The designs upon them are a complete pictorial history of the country. Forty-eight of them, awarded by Congress to officers of the army and navy for conspicuous services, tell stories of the Revolution, of the war of 1812, and of the Mexican war. On one of them appears the famous sea fight of which John Paul Jones was the hero; another represents the capture of the Penguin by Capt. Biddle; yet another shows Gen. Taylor at Palo Alto, and so on. One medal given to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant serves to recall the rebellion.

These army and navy medals were of gold and silver in the originals. The copies for sale by the mint are of bronze. The price set on nearly all of them is $1.50 each. Gen. Taylor has three—for Palo Alto, Monterey, and Buena Vista. One must pay $8 for Gen. Grant's. These gold and silver medals given by Congress to individuals are never reproduced except in bronze. It is different with those authorized as souvenirs. There are four Washington medals, which are made by the mint in gold, in silver, and in bronze. One of them commemorates the commencement of the Cabinet, and another the relinquishment of the Presidency by the Father of His Country. The Garfield memorial medal may be obtained in silver for 60 cents. Other medals in silver bear the joined likenesses of

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

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Amusements This Evening.

BENTLEY'S OLD-FASHIONED CIRCUS—Equestrian Feats, &c.—Afternoon, 2:00; Evening, 8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:30. Rice's Evangeline—4:00. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 8:00. Fireworks—9:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitan vs. New-Haven.
TERRACE GARDEN—Das Modell—8:00.

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What Is Going On To-day.

—Delegation of teachers to convention of State Teachers' Association at Rochester will leave Grand Central Station at 9:30 A. M.
—Republican committee to notify Garret A. Hobart of his nomination for the Vice Presidency meets at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
—Marriage of Miss Lottie Mabel Chittenden to Frederick W. Dege at 424 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 3:30 P. M.
—Funeral of Charles Howard Johnson at Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Sixth Avenue, 11 A. M.
—Trial of Adolph Herschkopf for arson in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, morning.
—National Association of Naval Veterans' Convention at Webster Hall, 10 A. M.
—Board of Aldermen meeting to revise the tax roll, noon.
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Lady Burton's Lamentable Folly.

From The London World.

Eccentric in many things, the late Lady Burton was in nothing more so than in her ideas as to the best method of honoring the memory of her husband, to whom she was so devotedly attached. Like most other people who are not meddlesome prudes and congenital busybodies, Sir Richard Burton entertained a tolerably pronounced contempt for the society of Paul Prys that styles itself the "Vigilance Association," and did not attempt to conceal his opinion of that body when it expressed itself on the subject of his "Arabian Nights." Yet it now appears that Lady Burton has left in the hands of this very society the whole of her husband's manuscripts, "for expurgation where necessary"—that is to say, she has constituted it the absolute censor of his unpublished writings, with authority to burke and destroy at pleasure and without restraint. It is a misfortune that Lady Burton's solicitude for her husband's reputation did not take some form which he himself would have been able to approve. The arrangements now disclosed is enough to make him turn in his grave.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	61	75	76
6 A. M.	61	73	76
9 A. M.	64	75	79
12 M.	63	76	82
4 P. M.	68	78	82
6 P. M.	66	74	72
9 P. M.	66	70	75
12 P. M.	67	70	74

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square.....77.00
Weather Bureau.....75.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895.....64.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years.....72.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Fair and Warmer.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 8, Column 7.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1896.

A DOUBLE STANDARD IS FOR DOUBLE DEALERS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

HONOR BY CENSURE.

By all means let the fanatics of limitless silver censure the President. Nothing could be more fitting. Nothing would show more completely how little they are Democrats. The man who led the party to victory after a quarter of a century of defeat, who has twice been the choice of the country for President, who is as loyal to sound Democracy as JEFFERSON was or JACKSON, is necessarily an object of hatred for the motley gathering at Chicago. By every test of party fidelity Mr. CLEVELAND is as completely representative of Democracy as any man who was ever honored by his party. He has sustained its principles stanchly. He has made them respected by the sensible men of the country. He has won the confidence even of his political opponents. No sane Republican denies his honesty, courage, devotion, and unselfishness.

It is for these qualities that the so-called Democrats at Chicago hate him. He found the Treasury depleted, the gold reserve reduced, the demand notes increased by more than one-half, the revenues cut down. One duty above all others was presented to him: To save the credit of the Nation intact, and so to keep the money in which all pay and are paid sound and steady. That duty he has performed amid great difficulties, without the aid he ought to have had from Congress, against opposition in both parties and treachery in his own. It was an incalculable service, rendered with unfaltering will, modestly, nobly.

Why should he not be repaid by the censure of men who believe in paying debts and wages in a fifty-cent dollar? Nothing they can say of him would discredit him except their praise. Their abuse will only fix his name more securely in the grateful hearts, not only of the party, but of the Nation, he has served.

UNION.

We have received from several correspondents, some of whom we cordially respect, requests to urge upon the Chicago Convention the "supreme duty of union," as one of them puts it, "in this hour of the party's peril."

We cannot see that anything we could conscientiously urge at the present time on this topic would be of especial value. Those at Chicago who know the need of union on sound principles do not need our advice. Those who are bent upon binding the party hand and foot to unsound principles would not take our advice.

Moreover, there is union and union. Some 1900 years ago there was a party, described in the Scriptures, which, with perfect unanimity, "ran violently down a steep place into the sea, and was choked in the sea."

"NECESSARY" ISSUES OF BONDS.

One sentence in Mr. MCKINLEY's response to the Notification Committee on the 29th ult. has not received the attention which it deserves. The gold reserve fund has been falling for some weeks past. It will be necessary by and by to replenish it by borrowing or buying gold with a fresh issue of bonds. Such action may be taken before the expiration of Mr. CLEVELAND's term. It is more than probable, also, that Mr. MCKINLEY, if he shall take office in March next, will be confronted by similar conditions and will have to decide on sustaining the gold standard by procuring more gold for a depleted reserve or on suspending gold payments and placing the Treasury on a silver basis, with all which that would imply. There is no probability that he and his party, if they shall be successful at the polls, will be able to pass remedial laws before this choice shall have been presented to him.

Owing to his party's denunciation of Mr. CLEVELAND's course with respect to the preservation of the gold reserve, and also on account of certain utterances and votes of his own in recent years, the opinion has been expressed that he, as President, would be prevented by the recent attitude of his party or by his own views from procuring gold (by the issue of bonds) to preserve the Nation's credit and avoid a suspension of gold payments.

In his reply to the committee, however, he clearly opened the way for a purchase of gold under his direction next year, if he should be elected and if the reserve should be greatly reduced or exhausted. He said:

"The complaint of the people is not against the Administration for borrowing money and issuing bonds to preserve the credit of the country, but against the ruinous policy which has made this necessary."

The context shows that the words "ruinous policy" refer to the collection of insufficient revenue. We might speak of the refusal of Republicans in Congress to enlarge this revenue by any practicable legislation and to their passage of extravagant appropriations which must increase the deficit, but we are not at this time dealing with the partisan character of the controversy about revenue.

We invite attention to Mr. MCKINLEY's admission or assertion that it was "necessary" for Mr. CLEVELAND to "borrow money and issue bonds" in order that "the credit of the country" might be preserved. It follows that in the opinion of Mr. MCKINLEY it would be "necessary" for him also to "borrow money and issue bonds" under similar conditions; that is to say, it would be "necessary" for him to replenish the gold reserve in that way if the Nation's credit and honor should be imperiled by the exhaustion of the fund.

This must be regarded as a significant and important utterance. We commend it to the thoughtful consideration of The New-York Tribune, which denounced Mr. CLEVELAND, on the 4th ult., for issuing bonds "which had no real excuse in public necessity."

SILVER AND MORALS.

It is possible to retain a respect for the motives of the majority of the men who are afflicted with the silver craze. The silver camp is, in the first place, a Cave of Adullam for every one who is in debt and every one who is discontented. They "want a change," and they do not reflect upon the wrongs which this change would entail. Neither is the animosity they exhibit to the "creditor class" without an explanation that will save their characters, if not their intelligences. When a man has once been brought to believe that the "demonetization of silver" twenty-three years ago, instead of being merely a legislative acknowledgment of an existing fact, was the result of a conspiracy on the part of creditors to change the terms of their bargains to their own advantage and the disadvantage of their debtors, it is natural and necessary that he should hate the conspirators and represent them to himself as Shylocks and leeches. Pitiful as this is, it is not an impeachment of his honesty.

But if we may make this allowance for the great majority of the victims of the silver craze we cannot make it for all their leaders. What is going on at Chicago exhibits much more and worse than a pitiful delusion. It seems that one of the delegates at large from Colorado is a lawyer named O'DONNELL, whom the fact of such a selection would indicate to be a man of some professional and social standing at home. To this delegate at large a firm of bankers doing business in New-York and Chicago and making a specialty of Southern and Western securities had addressed a note setting forth the injurious effect upon their business, and in consequence of the development of the West, that would be produced by the degradation of the standard of value. They mentioned that they had already secured the investment of $777,000 in Colorado. In reply the delegate from Colorado says that "if any ill shall hereafter result to the creditor classes of this country by reason of the agitation for the restoration to this Nation of that sovereign prerogative always claimed and exercised by civilized people who are not dependencies it will be the result of the threats and coercion so thinly veiled in the letter to which this is a reply."

The mental confusion of this is by no means so discouraging as the deadness of moral sense which it shows. A debtor who threatens to confiscate his creditor's property unless the creditor will make him further loans on the borrower's own terms is morally pretty far gone. That a delegate at large from any State should write and publish such a threat, in the assurance that it will not hurt his standing in that State, is a very disheartening thing. It is as disheartening in its way as the appalling fact that the most conspicuous candidate before the convention for the nomination to the Presidency is the man who twenty years ago threatened the public creditors, from his place in Congress, that if they did not accept the partial repudiation he offered them, their claims should be "wiped out with a sponge."

THE IMPERILED WORKINGMAN.

We are beginning to get from intelligent leaders of workingmen's organizations opinions about silver which are in striking contrast with the utterances of the demagogue SOVEREIGN. For example, the New-York correspondent of The Philadelphia Press publishes the following in that journal:

"O'CONNELL, the head of the Order of American Machinists, was asked to-day by a merchant of this city what he thought of the free-silver doctrine, and what the machinists of his union thought of it. O'CONNELL replied that he and his fellow-machinists had been discussing this matter, looking carefully into it, and he did not know one of them who had not come to the conclusion that free silver ought to be opposed by every workingman, since it meant for him, if he is to be as well off as he is to-day, the necessity of doubling his wages—a thing, of course, which could not possibly be secured. If his wages be not doubled, then they will avail him for only half as much as they do now. 'For that reason,' said O'CONNELL, 'the American machinists are against free silver, and I am satisfied that when the American workingmen understand this question as we do—and many of them do so understand it—you will find the wage earners of the United States, to a man, opposing this doctrine. The only labor men who will defend it will be influenced by other motives than a regard for the welfare of labor.'"

He might have added that, while the workingman's wages would not be doubled, his savings would be cut in two. We invite the attention of workingmen and their leaders to these words from the speech of ex-Gov. RUSSELL in Chicago Saturday night:

"To make 50 cents of silver by force of Government equal to a dollar in gold will reduce all savings and the value of all wages, and the masses of the people will be the heaviest losers and the greatest sufferers.

"Five millions of our people, with nearly $2,000,000,000 of deposits in our savings banks, will be paid their claims in a depreciated currency; two millions of our people with life insurance policies, three and one-half millions who have made payments to co-operative, fraternal, and life associations, nearly seven millions of members of industrial companies—these and many more, with the millions depending upon them, all will suffer in being paid in money of less value than they parted with. And every wage earner paid in depreciated money will suffer a reduction of his wages; payment of his present wages in a fifty-cent dollar would reduce them just one-half."

TROLLEY GRADE CROSSINGS.

The construction of trolley tracks across the tracks of steam railways at grade should be forbidden everywhere by law. During the last two years we have spoken of several serious collisions between steam trains and trolley cars on such crossings and of the almost miraculous escape of trolley passengers on several occasions when the cars in which they were riding became "stalled" on steam railway tracks while steam trains were close at hand. Another case was reported on the 2d inst. While an electric car was crossing the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad at Clifton Avenue, in Newark, the fuse of the motor burned out and the car stopped, with one end on the down track and the other reaching over upon the track used by trains going in the opposite direction. On both of these tracks trains were approaching. The imperiled passengers left the trolley car in safety and the steam trains were stopped within a few feet of the crossing.

In Connecticut there is a statute forbidding the use or construction of trolley and steam crossings at grade. The passage of it was procured by the influence of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and while it may have been thought that such legislation would tend to discourage trolley competition, a due regard for the safety of both trolley and steam passengers called for the prohibition. The successful attempts of the steam company by litigation to prevent the completion of certain trolley lines which would serve the convenience of many persons have excited hostility which will be manifested hereafter in the Legislature by those who desire that the trolley builders shall not be restrained, and it is reported that this grade-crossing statute will be attacked. The friends of the electric companies should not injure their cause by trying to procure the repeal of this excellent law.

THE SOUTH'S NEED.

We published yesterday a very interesting and candid letter from a subscriber in Virginia on the subject of the real grievance of the South and the cause of the spread there of the free-coinage sentiment. Our correspondent thinks that the South "has been suffering since the close of the war from the want of abundant capital," and that the firm establishment of the gold standard, in which he strongly believes, will not be sufficient to confer prosperity on that section. We quite agree with him. The object of the article to which he refers was to show that prosperity cannot possibly come to the South without the firm establishment of the gold standard. It is equally true that that alone will not suffice. There will also be required both capital and credit, and credit should be made as liberal as safety will permit. For this purpose banks are necessary, and banks of issue, under sound conditions, are desirable. Credit in the form of circulating notes, if these be kept constantly redeemed when not in profitable use, is a much better form of credit, especially for relatively sparse populations engaged chiefly in agriculture, than any other form. We agree also that the National bank system as a means of note circulation has ceased to be useful.

Where we should disagree broadly with our correspondent is with regard to his views on State banks. There is nothing to be gained by note circulation confined to the State in which it is issued. There is much risk in such circulation if it is so confined, because it is not trusted outside the State. It is entirely practicable to have bank notes which will circulate, when really needed, all over the country, or over so much of the country as needs them, and yet which when not needed will not go to the money centres and produce "congestion" there. This kind of bank currency must have two strict conditions attached to it. It must first be made safe by limiting it to a fixed proportion of paid-in capital by making it a first lien on all assets, by making it a lien on shareholders' property to the par value of their stock, and by the requirement of a minimum gold reserve. These provisions are sufficient to make the notes absolutely sure to be redeemed when presented, if further provision be made that the notes shall be presented for redemption when not in profitable use. That can be secured by a very simple clause forbidding any bank to pay out notes other than its own. Under such a system bank notes, when they ceased to pass from hand to hand in daily exchanges, would be deposited in a bank and the bank would present them to the issuer. A common clearing house for notes within the district in which they would naturally circulate would follow.

A system so sound and elastic as this does not need to be under State authority, nor would it be well that it should be, since the States could not be expected to maintain uniformly its essential safeguards. It could be established under the Federal law and with Federal supervision without restricting the people of any State in the use they could make of it. It would be free to any community that would and could comply with its requirements. In every State every class, whether farmers, manufacturers, tradesmen, or even speculators, would get the degree of credit that they could safely use. More than that would only injure them instead of helping them. We do not say that the interest charge would fall as low in the South as in New-York, for instance. But it would be governed by the same law. In the former the chances of greater profit along with the greater risks of loss would justify the borrower in paying and the lender in charging higher rates, precisely as is the case in New-York as compared with London. But with safe and free banking there would be little artificial and temporary contraction or inflation to influence the rates. That is what the South needs and ought to have. But, of course, an absolutely indispensable condition is the maintenance of the gold standard.

KITASATO'S DISCOVERIES.

It is reported that a physician in Paris has cured several cases of leprosy. Although the remedy administered is not clearly described, we infer that injections of antitoxic serum were used, for the same physician announces that he has found the bacillus of leprosy in the blood of his patients.

In December last the late Col. JOHN A. COCKERILL was informed by Dr. KITASATO in Japan that he had procured an antitoxic serum for leprosy from animals made proof against this disease by immunizing injections of the poison which the characteristic bacilli produce—the process used in preparing curative serum for the treatment of diphtheria and lockjaw—and that he had applied the remedy with success. "Leprosy," said the doctor, "is now definitely curable. This is my latest discovery and one that will, I believe, be of world-wide importance."

Dr. KITASATO is no charlatan, but a bacteriologist of the first rank. For seven years he pursued his studies under the direction of Prof. KOCH in Berlin, and he was associated there with BEHRING in making the experiments which eventually yielded the antitoxic serum for diphtheria. In the bacteriological institute which was established for him by the Japanese Government he produces antitoxic serum, not only for this disease, but also for lockjaw and "plague," and it was he who discovered the bacillus of the malady last named. Because of his eminence both as a bacteriologist and as a physician his assertions concerning the successful use of serum remedies are entitled to the respect which is accorded to those of his former associates whose work is done in Europe.

Since December last, however, we have seen no additional report as to what Dr. KITASATO has accomplished in Japan. It seems to us that his remedies ought to be tested in other countries. His serum for Asiatic cholera, for example, might have been used in Alexandria and Cairo during the last few months, where its real value could have been ascertained. If he has discovered an antitoxic serum for leprosy, the British Government might have demonstrated its efficacy or worthlessness in India, where there are said to be 100,000 lepers, and tests might have been made in this country at the lepers' camp in Louisiana, to which four Sisters of Charity went, a few weeks ago, to spend the remainder of their lives.

The Fourth National Bank, J. EDWARD SIMMONS President, has issued a convenient book of a couple of dozen pages, entitled "Gold, Silver, and Paper Money." Mr. SIMMONS says, in the modest introduction: "The purpose of this little book is to present clearly and accurately every important and necessary fact connected with the history of American currency from the demise of the old Continental note to the issue of the United States Treasury note of 1890. No attempt is made to influence opinion or to support a theory, and no labor has been spared to secure accuracy in every detail. We think that no question can be raised concerning the issues of coin or paper money by the United States Government since 1789 which will not find its answer in this book." The claim is more than sustained. The "little book" is in point of compactness, scope, clearness, and the value of its contents a great book.

M'KINLEY AND GOLD RESERVE.

From The Chicago Times-Herald, July 3.

The question is asked: What would President McKinley do, if, before necessary legislation can be had to provide adequate revenue for the Government, the gold reserve should fall below the one-hundred-million-dollar limit, imperiling the credit of the Government, and making possible a slump to the silver standard?

The answer may be sought in William McKinley's speech of acceptance. Mr. McKinley said: "The complaint of the people is not against the Administration for borrowing money and issuing bonds to preserve the credit of the country, but against the ruinous policy which has made this necessary." He also said: "The National credit, which has thus far fortunately resisted every assault upon it, must and will be upheld and strengthened."

As is thus plainly indicated, President McKinley will not hesitate to do what President Cleveland has done. Until ample revenue shall be provided by legislation, President McKinley will use promptly and completely the power that resides in the Chief Executive of the Nation to keep up the gold reserve should it fall below the limit fixed as the safe basis of 100 cents on the dollar of every dollar's worth of gold, silver, and paper in the money of the United States on the gold standard.

In addition to the conviction and determination implied in the language quoted from the speech of acceptance, positive warrant for this assertion is had from private conversation with William McKinley.

The Times-Herald knows whereof it speaks.

Egyptian Cholera Returns.

CAIRO, July 5.—The official cholera returns show that there were reported yesterday throughout Egypt 489 new cases of the disease and 383 deaths, including 27 new cases and 9 deaths among the Egyptian troops at Wady Halfa, on the border of the Soudan.

WHAT CONGRESSMAN ELLIS SAID.

He Surprised Greatly a Gold-Money Paper in Oregon.

From The Portland Oregonian, June 23.

Congressman W. R. Ellis, representing the Second District of this State, arrived in Portland yesterday with his family, and will leave this morning for Corvallis, to atttend the commencement exercises of the State Agricultural College, where his elder children are attending school. Mr. Ellis left Washington on June 11, a few hours after adjournment of Congress, and, instead of going to St. Louis to attend the Republican Convention, he devoted the few extra days he had to spare in the filial duty of visiting his aged mother, in Iowa. Mr. Ellis still bears the ocular evidence of his free-silver proclivities, as he wears a button on which is inscribed "Dennis Flynn and Free Silver." Mr. Flynn is a curiosity from Oklahoma, who sought to soar into fame on a supposed free-silver tidal wave.

When asked by an Oregonian reporter what he thought of the St. Louis platform, Mr. Ellis said: "In the main, I like it very well. I will stand on it, because I am a Republican and always have been one. The money plank declares in favor of international agreement, but against a ratio of 16 to 1. The agreement might result in the adoption of a ratio of 15½ or some other fixed figure; but, until such agreement is consummated, I will stand on the St. Louis platform, vote for the nominees of that convention, and work for the success of the Republican Party."

"Should a free-silver bill be introduced in Congress at the next session, will you support it?"

"That depends entirely on circumstances. I will be guided by the declarations of my party. We have now a plain, unequivocal declaration of the Republican Party, but it is against the ratio of 16 to 1. Should a bill be introduced fixing the ratio at 15½, I would still be guided by my party, and let the question be settled in caucus by party action. It is the duty of the majority party to settle all questions on lines on which all can substantially agree, and I think that some legislation on this subject will be adopted that will prove satisfactory to all.

"The first thing I want done is to raise a revenue to meet the expenses of the Government, and, should we solve that problem, we will have gone far toward the solution of other questions that have been troubling us. Republicans do not want to lose sight of the tariff in the coming election."

It is evident that Mr. Ellis has not read the St. Louis platform, which says, "We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement," &c., and has no reference to 16 to 1 or any other ratio.

ENGLISH COLLEGE WOMEN.

Again They Make a Good Showing at the Mathematical Tripos.

From The London Standard.

The Mathematical Tripos this year records no such startling success for the women students as in 1890, when Miss Fawcett beat the Senior Wrangler, or as in 1887, when Mrs. Butler, then Miss Ramsay, was placed above the Senior Classic.

The highest rank taken by a lady in the list issued yesterday is between the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wranglers, and the next is at the very end of the first class. But among the Senior Optimes the women more than hold their own. They have mustered ten representatives, while the men have but twenty-seven, and only two have been relegated to the Junior Optimes, the lowest being removed by a safe distance from the invidious distinction of the wooden spoon.

That fourteen women should have won mathematical honors, as against seventy-four men, shows that the work of female education at Cambridge is being carried on with resolution and success, although few of the candidates have risen above mediocrity. It is as well, perhaps, that there should be an occasional failure of girl prodigies. It keeps the other sex in a proper conceit of themselves, and it may prevent the members of Girton and Newnham from straining themselves to maintain an abnormal record.

They require no stimulus to exertion. The girls who intend to compete on equal terms with men go up to Cambridge with no object but work. They may allow themselves occasional distraction in the way of cycling, rowing, the Volunteer Fire Brigade, and flirtation; but they are in no danger of permitting those frivolous pastimes to interfere with the object for which they go into residence. The temptation is all the other way. They are too emulous, too conscientious.

This state of affairs is not likely to be altered before the apparently distant day when it comes to be reckoned the smart thing for girls to go to college. Then we shall have the balance redressed by a number of pretty triflers who will vex the soul of lady proctors and deans—academical duennas and chaperons—will turn their thoughts more to picnics than to lectures, and pay a closer attention to modern fashions than to ancient institutions. We cannot say that such a change would be welcome to the university authorities; but if it ever came about it would at least afford a fair criterion for those who delight in speculating on the comparative grandeur of the male and female intellect, as exemplified in the undergraduate world.

QUICKLY FORGOTTEN WHEN GONE.

The Name of the Lick Old Ladies' Home in San Francisco Changed.

From The San Francisco Call.

Judge Murphy has granted the application of the "Lick Old Ladies' Home," praying that the name of that institution be changed to "The University Mound Old Ladies' Home." The petition was presented by the surviving executors of the trust of James Lick, who established the home—A. B. Forbes, Robert McElroy, and E. W. Newhall. The reasons given for the desired change were:

First—That the name of a person being connected with or forming part of the corporate name of an eleemosynary institution militates against and interferes with and prevents many charitable bequests coming to the support of the institution which would otherwise be made to it if the institution bore a general name.

Second—That a general name would promote the interests of the institution and be in keeping with the intent and purpose of the founder.

When James Lick founded the Old Ladies' Home he created a trust of $100,000 to support it. The State of California also allowed it $100 a month. The Legislature's aid was, however, withdrawn, and the income from the original investment has been found insufficient to meet the current expenses. The $100,000 has dwindled until now only $60,000 remains. This is invested at 6 per cent., bringing a monthly return of $300. There have been in all about eighty-five inmates cared for in the Lick Home, but there are at present only thirty.

Judge Murphy, before he granted the petition, said he did not see why the name of the man who originally endowed a charitable institution should not be perpetuated in the title of that institution. However, as it probably would be advantageous to the institution, and on that ground acceptable to its founder, he would grant the request.

Huge Price for a Caxton Chaucer.

From The London Times.

A very fine copy of Caxton's first edition of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," Westminster, circa 1478, came under the hammer yesterday, (June 23,) and realized the high price of £1,880, (Quaritch.) It may be remembered that in February last there was sold an unrecorded example of this same edition, and the price then paid for it, £1,020, aroused a good deal of interest. That copy, however, wanted nineteen leaves, whereas the one sold yesterday wants only two leaves to complete it, and is one of the largest examples known, measuring, as it does, 10 13-16 by 7⅝ inches.

According to Mr. Blades, only nine copies are known of this edition, but two or three others have come to light since he compiled his monograph on Caxton. One thing, however, is certain—namely, that only two copies are complete—i. e., possess 872 leaves—and these are in the British Museum and at Merton College, Oxford, respectively. The copy sold yesterday—from the library of Mr. R. E. Saunders of Dorchester—more nearly approaches these two complete copies than any other.

The copy now in Mr. A. H. Huth's library cost his father £300, in 1861, and is minus sixteen leaves. The copies in the Spencer-Rylands and Grenville libraries each want six leaves.

With one exception, yesterday's price is the highest ever paid for a Caxton at auction in this country. That exception was the £1,950 paid, in 1885, for Lord Jersey's copy of "King Arthur," while the same owner's copy of the "Histories of Troye" (which cost the Duke of Roxburghe £30) brought £1,620 at the same sale.

COMMANDED THE SOUTH'S ARMIES.

Lee Was General in Chief, but Surrendered Only His Own.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

The original of the following interesting letter is in the possession of R. A. Brock, Esq., the distinguished antiquarian and historian of this city. In it we have Mr. Davis discussing the request of the Legislature of Virginia that Lee should be appointed to the command of all the armies of the Confederacy—subject only to the orders of the President, the Constitutional Commander in Chief—and answering that he was ready to make that order as soon as Lee would consent to accept the responsibility without relinquishing the command of the Army of Northern Virginia. Soon afterward the order was made, and the war closed with Lee occupying the position of General in Chief of the armies of the Confederacy. At Appomattox Lee signed himself simply "R. E. Lee, General," but there he consented to treat for the surrender of no other army but his own.

Mr. Davis says in this letter—which, so far as Mr. Brock or The Dispatch knows, is now published for the first time—that Lee was practically General in Chief of the armies of the Confederacy in the Summer of 1862, when, Gen. Joe Johnston having been wounded, he was called upon to take immediate and personal command of the army before Richmond.

There were great confidence and affection between Lee and Davis, and this continued not only during the whole war—whether the tide of battle was running in our favor or against us—but for years afterward, and until Oct. 12, 1870, when Lee died. Davis survived until Dec. 6, 1889.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
RICHMOND, 18 January, 1865.

Messrs. James F. Johnson, President of Virginia Senate pro tem. and Hugh W. Sheffey, Speaker of Virginia House of Delegates:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your joint letter of 17th inst., inclosing resolution of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed on the 17th inst., and communicated to me in confidence, as directed by the Assembly.

This resolution informs me that, "in the opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia, the appointment of Gen. Robert E. Lee to the command of all the armies of the Confederate States would promote their efficiency and operate powerfully to reanimate the spirits of the armies, as well as of the people of the several States, and to inspire increased confidence in the final success of our cause."

In your communication you kindly assure me that "the General Assembly, with sincere confidence in my patriotic devotion to the welfare of the country, desire in this critical period of our affairs, by such suggestions as occur to them, and by the dedication, if need be, of the entire resources of the Commonwealth to the common cause, to strengthen my hands and to give success to our struggle for liberty and independence."

This assurance is to me a source of the highest gratification; and, while conveying to you my thanks for the expression of the confidence of the General Assembly in my sincere devotion to our country and its sacred cause, I must beg permission in return to bear witness to the unceasing, unhesitating spirit with which Virginia has, from the moment when she first drew the sword, consecrated the blood of her children and all her material resources to the achievement of the object of our struggle.

The opinion expressed by the General Assembly in regard to Gen. R. E. Lee has my full concurrence.

Virginia cannot have a higher regard for him, or greater confidence in his character and ability, than is entertained by me. When Gen. Lee took command of the Army of Northern Virginia he was in command of all the armies of the Confederate States by my order of assignment. He continued in this general command, as well as in the immediate command of the Army of Northern Virginia, as long as I could resist his opinion that it was necessary for him to be relieved from one of these two duties. Ready, as he was ever shown himself to be, to perform any service that I desired him to render to his country, he left it for me to choose between his withdrawal from the command of the army in the field and relieving him of the general command of all the armies of the Confederate States. It was only when satisfied of this necessity that I came to the conclusion to relieve him from the general command, believing that the safety of the capital and the success of our cause depended in a great measure on their retaining him in the command in the field of the Army of Northern Virginia.

On several subsequent occasions the desire on my part to enlarge the sphere of Gen. Lee's usefulness has led to renewed consideration of the subject, and he has always expressed his inability to assume command of other armies than those now confided to him, unless relieved of the immediate command in the field of that opposed to Gen. Grant.

In conclusion, I assure the General Assembly that, whenever it shall be found practicable by Gen. Lee to assume the command of all the armies of the Confederate States without withdrawing from the direct command of the Army of Northern Virginia, I will deem it promotive of the public interests to place him in such command, and will be happy to know that by so doing I am responding to their expressed desire.

It will afford me great pleasure to see you, gentlemen, as proposed in your letter, whenever it may be convenient for you to visit me. I am, very respectfully and truly yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Indorsed: "Communication from Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, to President pro tem. of Senate and Speaker of House of Delegates in response to their letter, communicating resolutions of the General Assembly recommending appointment of Gen. Lee to command all the armies of the Confederate States." Jan. 20, 1865. Read in secret session, and resolutions inquiring if its publication will be agreeable to him. Adopted.

THE NOISY "FOURTH."

A Correspondent's Pertinent Suggestion to the Mayor.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

"The Fourth," with all its accompanying noise and tragedies, being once more a thing of the past, I desire through your columns to make some few suggestions, which, if uttered on the day previous to that "day of days," might have relegated me to the ranks of traitors in the minds of our most patriotic citizens.

As we recede further and further from the original day and the spirit of the "Glorious Fourth," the noise of our celebrations becomes greater and more exasperating, and the number of casualties the larger in proportion to the increase of the patriot. In view of all the undesirable circumstances attending our present celebration, I would suggest that the list of firecrackers, bombs, &c., be reduced at once to the minimum of the torpedo, and, since the aglot of our newly-arrived citizens must be fostered and encouraged, that the city should take the matter entirely into its own hands, and by a display of approp

EZETA SEEKS QUIET HERE

WILL NOT INCITE ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN SALVADOR.

The General's Aim Now Is to Live in Tranquillity Under the Stars and Stripes, He Says—Has Been Spending Much of the Time Since the Failure of His Last Uprising in Traveling Through France and Belgium.

Gen. Carlos Ezeta, ex-President of the Republic of Salvador, arrived in this city on the steamship La Touraine of the General Transatlantic Company's service, and is a guest at the Hotel Martin.

The last previous visit of Gen. Ezeta to New-York was in the Autumn of 1895. He had just failed in a revolutionary demonstration against the Government of President Rafael Antonio Guttierez, who overthrew him in 1894, and was on his way to Europe. Gen. Ezeta returns in enviable health. He is tall, black-bearded, and robust, and travel has deeply bronzed him.

"I am glad to be here," said Gen. Ezeta last evening, "but I have little to say. My aim is to live in tranquillity under the Stars and Stripes. I enjoyed myself very much in France and Belgium during my nine months' absence. Mme. Ezeta and our two children joined me in Paris, and we had delightful wanderings in the Midi and went to Nice, Lyons, Marseilles, and Brussels, among other places. My family left for Guatemala four months ago, and are now on their way to San Francisco. I shall start in a few days to meet them there.

"My plans are unsettled, although I intend to live in the United States. All that I can tell of the future is that I shall bring Mme. Ezeta and the children to New-York. Then we shall decide on the future.

"Politics? I would rather not discuss them. I have had comfort since last September in keeping out of them, and my intention is to have nothing, absolutely nothing, to do with the affairs of Salvador. At this moment I have not the remotest idea of raising a hand against the present Government.

"As to the republic: From what I learn Salvador is prospering and tranquil under President Guttierez, but this statement is not intended to be authoritative. My brother, Gen. Antonio Ezeta, who was Vice President of Salvador, is now at Panama. What he is doing there I do not know."

Gen. Ezeta was born at San Salvador, in 1854, and has been a soldier since he left the Military College of his native country, and, as such, identified with nearly every phase of the restless, plotting, and bloody history of the republics of Central America. He became a General in 1885.

When Gen. Francisco Menendez, President of Salvador, was slain, June 22, 1890, by Gen. Melesio Marcial—who a few moments later was killed by Gen. Martinez—Gen. Ezeta was proclaimed Provisional President, and in September of that year he was elected to serve as such until March 1, 1891, when he was elected President for the full term of four years. His brother, Gen. Antonio Ezeta, was elected Vice President. Theirs was a military rule, and rebellion came, in June, 1894, when President Guttierez was proclaimed, and Gen. Carlos found refuge in the United States.

Gen. Antonio Ezeta found an asylum on the United States gunboat Bennington, which took him to San Francisco, when his extradition was demanded by President Guttierez, and he was arrested, in August, 1894, but set free by United States Circuit Court Judge Morrow, Sept. 22. He was defended by ex-Gov James E. Campbell of Ohio and G. de Quesada and H. S. Rubens, now of the Cuban Junta.

Futile attempts to bring about revolution in Salvador were made in February and September of last year. The first was to proclaim Gen. Antonio Ezeta President of the republic.

BELGIANS MUST VOTE AGAIN.

Triangular Contests in Many Districts and No Elections.

BRUSSELS, July 5.—Elections were held to-day for members of the Chamber of Deputies to fill the vacancies caused by the withdrawal, under the Constitution, of one-half of the members of the House, whose term of office had expired.

The final results are as yet unknown. The figures received show that in eighteen districts in Brussels and eleven in Antwerp ballots will be required, owing to triangular contests between Liberals, Catholics, and Socialists

ENGLAND WILL LOSE THEM.

Sir Walter Besant Says All the Great Colonies Will Become Republics.

LONDON, July 5.—Speaking last evening at a meeting in support of the unity of the English-speaking world, Sir Walter Besant, the well-known novelist, declared that he did not believe that Canada, Australia, and the other great colonies would continue the fiction of dependence upon Great Britain for any great length of time.

They will go their way with the best wishes of Englishmen, and become republics with their friendliest feelings toward England.

A STRIKE THE ONLY REMEDY.

Tailors Blame the Manufacturers and Contractors.

The Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors held a secret meeting yesterday at Walhalla Hall and discussed the imminent strike of the clothing makers. The members said that they would not give the contractors or the manufacturers any cause to complain that the strike was begun without due notice, but they would exhaust ebery means before they went out.

Meyer Schoenfeld, the manager of the last strike, said that the manufacturers had been gradually cutting the prices to the contractors, and the latter found themselves compelled to reduce the wages of the men to make a living themselves. The manufacturers could prevent a strike by either employing the men direct or by increasing the prices to the contractors.

"No one who buys a suit of clothes," continued Schoenfeld, "would object to paying about 50 cents more than the present price. This small advance, if divided between the tailors and contractors, would make every one happy. It would make all the difference between starvation wages and good wages."

The finishers met at Walhalla Hall and again asserted their determination to strike. Other branches will meet to-day, to-morrow, and Wednesday, and then report to the Executive Committee, which will give the order to all to strike simultaneously.

MAN SHOT BY THIEVING TRAMPS.

Widerman Resisted When They Were Robbing Him in a Car.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 5.—Roy Widerman of Binghamton, N. Y., was shot by tramps in an Erie freight car in this city last night. He was stealing a ride, and had gone to sleep.

When he woke up he was being robbed by two men, and when he attempted to rise one of the men shot him, the bullet taking effect in his breast over the heart.

He is now at the hospital in this city in a critical condition. He says the robbers secured his watch and $6.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—EMPIRE—Gen. José M. Hernandez of Venezuela.

—MARLBOROUGH—Gen. Stephen D. Lee of Mississippi.

—WINDSOR—Col. Gaines Lawson, United States Army.

—PARK AVENUE—Judge John D. McMahon of Rome, N. Y.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Justice Martin L. Stover of the New-York Supreme Court and Col. Samuel W. Fordyce of St. Louis.

—HOLLAND—Richard C. Kerens, member of the Republican National Committee for Missouri, and Charles L. Fair of San Francisco.

THE FOURTH IN THE SOUTH.

It Is Generally Celebrated as a Day of Feasting.

"The Fourth of July is quite a different day in the Southern States," said a newcomer to New-York yesterday.

"In Atlanta, Savannah, Augusta, Richmond, and nearly all Southern cities you see only the negroes doing any celebrating. They don't do it for patriotic reasons, as most of them know nothing of the Declaration, but because it is a public holiday and watermelons are in their prime. The negroes come to Atlanta from fifty miles around, and set up booths in the streets, where thousands of melons are sold, cut, and eaten on the spot. To keep the melons from hurting them, they consume large quantities of vile liquor, and before night the streets are strewn with melon rinds and drunken negroes.

"In Charleston the negroes make a gala day of it, dressing up in their best finery, with red bandannas and battered silk hats, and they eat watermelons and fried fish all day. The smell of the 'fry' can be detected in the city for days afterward. Formerly these negroes used to dress up in gay costumes and go to the 'Battery,' to dance the 'Tulalu,' an orgy evidently imported from the African forests. They made so much good-natured riot that the ladies of the cities never showed themselves on the streets during the 'Tulalu' dance. The white people celebrate the 28th of June, which is the anniversary of the first victory of the Revolution—the defeat of Sir Peter Parker at Fort Moultrie.

"In New-Orleans the Fourth of July is the 14th—or 'Quatorze Juillet'—the anniversary of the storming of the Bastile. On that day thousands of the French population go out to Lake Pontchartrain and witness the burning of the 'aristocrate Bastile' in fireworks, while the 'Marseillaise' is sung in a perfect roar of voices.

"Christmas is the day the South celebrates. It is not regarded generally as a religious festival, and the people give themselves to carousing and fun. More fireworks are used than on the Fourth of July here, and, besides, there is more merrymaking. There is a great deal of heavy drinking, too, and the police stations are crowded. It is the one day of the year and the only day when the destitute feast as sumptuously as the rich, and the gala days of 'Christmas week' make some sort of compensation for the sufferings of the year."

POLICE SHOT SIX NEGROES.

Fierce Battle at a Fourth of July Picnic Near Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—A small-sized riot occurred at a Fourth of July celebration at Loch Raven, twelve miles from Baltimore, yesterday. As a result, six negroes are suffering from pistol-shot wounds, and a number of others are nursing broken heads and bruises.

The Evening Star Socials, a West Baltimore negro organization, went to Loch Raven yesterday, about 100 strong. A man named Butler got into a fight late in the afternoon with another negro, and produced a pistol. Deputy Sheriff German arrested Butler, and started with him toward the Towson Jail.

In an instant the crowd of men and women attacked the officer, and German and his prisoner were thrown to the ground and escaped. Sheriff Cole and three other deputies came to the rescue of German, and a hand-to-hand conflict followed.

Few of the negroes were armed, or the result might have been serious. The officers used their blackjacks and revolvers with telling effect, and caused the crowd to disperse. Sheriff Cole then drove to Towson, and, with a posse of twenty deputies, returned to Loch Raven, and arrested nine of the participants.

The names of others of the crowd are known, and warrants for their arrest have been issued. All of the officers received slight injuries, but none was seriously wounded.

FATHER CRONIN SEEKS A CHANGE.

Anticipating, It Is Said, Changes in the Buffalo Diocese.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 5.—The Rev. Patrick Cronin, poet, priest, and one-time Vice President of the Irish National Land League of America, editor of The Catholic Union and Times of this city, a man with more than a National reputation, has, it is alleged, at his own request, been appointed to the rectorship of the parish of North Tonawanda, in Niagara County.

The reasons for this change are not apparent, as the talents and energy of Father Cronin are sufficient to entitle him to a much higher position, but it is said that coming changes in the Buffalo Diocese, consequent upon the death of Bishop Ryan, has made it politic for Father Cronin to seek at least a temporary retirement from the very influential position he has hitherto occupied.

GENTLE'S HOTEL LIST.

Where Tourists in Jersey Can Get a Rebate on Meals.

A list of "league" hotels in New-Jersey has just been prepared by Chief Consul Gentle. At any of these hostelries league members will receive a discount upon showing their membership cards. Tourists will be especially interested in the list, not particularly on account of the "rebate," but because every house can be relied upon as being of the best in the place. Here is the list:

Place.	Discount. Per day.	On meals.
Arlington, Arlington House..	20	20
Atlantic Highlands, Rhodes Hotel	20	20
Bordentown, Washington Hotel.	25	25
Bound Brook, Berkley House...	20	20
Bloomfield, American House....	33⅓	33⅓
Bloomfield, Washington House.	20	20
Bloomfield, Brookdale House....	20	20
Burlington, Exchange Hotel....	20	*20
Bloomingdale, Blooming House.	20	20
Belvidere, Belvidere Hotel.....	25	25
Clarksburg, Clarksburg Hotel...	20	20
Keyport, Pavilion Hotel.....	25	25
Lambertville, Union House.....	25	25
Lake Hopatcong, American Hotel	25	33⅓
Lakewood, Madison Hotel.....	25	25
Long Branch, National Hotel..	20	20
Long Branch, American Hotel..	20	20
Matawan, Aberdeen Inn.....	33⅓	33⅓
Montclair, Mansion House.....	20	20
Millville, Dougherty House....	20	20
Millburn, Vanse Irn.....	20	20
Manasquan, Osborne House....	25	25
Maplewood, Maplewood Hotel...	33⅓	15
New-Brunswick, Mansion House	20	20
Newark, Central Restaurant....	15	15
Nutley, Fenerbach Hotel.....	25	25
Plainfield, Revere House.....	15	15
Plainfield, Stephenson Hotel...	20	20
Perth Amboy, Amboy Hotel....	15	15
Point Pleasant, Oakland Hotel.	33⅓	33⅓
Phillipsburg, Columbia Hotel...	30	30
Paterson, French Restaurant...	..	12½
Ridgewood, Rouclere Hotel.....	25	20
Salem, Schaefer House.....	25	..
South Amboy, Rippowan Hotel..	20	20
South Orange, South Orange Hotel	20	20
Trenton, Trenton House.....	20	20
Tuckerton, Everett House.....	25	20
Toms River, Riverside Hotel...	20	20
Vineland, Baker House.....	33⅓	20
Westfield, Westfield Hotel.....	25	25
Washington, St. Cloud Hotel...	25	20

*Sunday. Extra dinner. No discount, price 50 cents.

Sporting News in Brief.

—Following out the general policy of the new Knickerbocker Athletic Club, it is the intention to hold on some Saturday in October a big set of games, admission to which will be by invitation only. These will be held at Columbia Oval and the programme will contain many novelties and will be made as attractive as possible. Among the events will be throwing the discus and a distance race, which will be called the Marathon race, as it is intended to have it the same distance as the race which was contested in the Olympian games last April. This race will start and finish at Columbia Oval, and will be laid out over the roads in the upper portion of the city.

—The Institute Athletic Club of Newark will give some games at Caledonian Park, Springfield Avenue, next Saturday. The following events will be contested: 100-yard handicap, 220-yard handicap, 440-yard novice, half-mile run, one-mile run, running high jump, and one-mile relay race, open to diocesan societies of the State of New-Jersey, teams of four, each man to run a quarter of a mile. Entries close to-day with John M. Walsh, Institute Athletic Club, 76 New Street, Newark.

—A new social organization, called the Independent Club, has been organized in Pelham. The club intends to build a clubhouse, bowling alleys, and lay out tennis courts and grounds for other sports. The officers of the club are: President—Lewis C. Wardwell; Vice President—Peter Vander Roest; Secretary—James W. Caffrey; Treasurer—W. W. Dudley; Financial Secretary—Frank M. Lyon.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—St. Louis & Moyer's dry goods store, Montreal, was burned Saturday night. The damage by fire and water is $25,000.

—G. B. Connell's store and dwelling, at New-Dorp, S. I., were burned early yesterday morning. The loss is $6,000.

CRETANS TO CUT LOOSE

CHRISTIANS HAVE PROCLAIMED A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

They Take Matters into Their Own Hands and Will Apply to Greece for a Protectorate—A Possibility of Grave International Difficulty—The Island Long a Thorn in the Sultan's Side—Story of Turkish Misrule.

ATHENS, July 5.—As an outcome of the insurrection in Crete against Turkish rule, the Christians of the island to-day elected a provisional Government, and decided to proclaim the union of the island with Greece.

Crete has long been a thorn in the side of the Turkish Government, the Christian inhabitants of the island having long chafed against the misrule of the Porte. In 1866-9 there was a great rebellion, which swept away much of the oppression under which the Christians labored, but the improvement was not thorough, and the people were generally on the verge of insurrection. The Government of Crete was provided for in the treaty of Berlin, but the undertakings given by the Porte amounted to nothing.

The Cretans complained of the Porte's interference with their Assembly, with the application of the revenues of the island to the gendarmerie, and with the undue favor shown to the Moslem inhabitants, who formed only about one-fifth of the whole population. The discontent became so acute in 1889 that a serious rebellion broke out. When it had been put down, a firman was issued by the Sultan, which modified the constitution and curtailed the privileges of the Cretans.

Electio ns to the General Assembly were held last year, the number of deputies being reduced by the Sultan from eighty to fifty-seven. The assembly of delegates from all parts of the island petitioned the Sultan to reorganize the system of taxation, to convoke a General Assembly, and to appoint a Christian Governor. The demands not being complied with, another rebellion broke out and a large number of Turkish troops were massacred.

A short time ago Abdullah Pasha, the then Governor of the island, convoked the General Assembly, but the Christian members refused to attend, and a Christian National Committee was formed to consider the situation and to take such action as might be deemed expedient. An appeal was issued to the powers for assistance, but this met with nothing beyond a diplomatic response.

Later, terms were offered by Turkey for the ending of the insurrection, but these were not acceptable to the Christians, and the fighting and burning of villages continued. It was stated a short time ago that the powers would intervene to the end of securing the appointment of a Christian Governor. However this may be, Abdullah Pasha, the Governor, was removed and the Prince of Samos, Georgi Pasha Berovitch, was appointed Governor.

It appears, however, that the Cretans are determined to cut loose entirely from Turkey, notwithstanding any concessions that the Porte may now make and to join their fortunes with Greece. The situation is very serious, and there is a possibility of grave international difficulty.

HORSEWHIPPED BY A WOMAN.

George F. Pepper Ran and Actress Vern Lawrence Followed Him.

Vern Lawrence, an actress, twenty-one years old, who is being trained by "Steve" Brodie for the rôle of leading lady in his play, "On the Bowery," was arrested last night for horsewhipping George F. Pepper of 28 West Twenty-fifth Street.

Mr. Pepper said he was sitting in the hallway of his residence last evening about 8:45 o'clock when he saw Miss Lawrence coming down the street. He walked out to meet her. He says she called him vile names, and, drawing a rawhide whip from behind her, struck him with it twice in the face. He was frightened and ran through Twenty-fifth Street to Broadway, while she followed, screaming and trying to apply the whip. He turned down Broadway to the Hoffman House, where Policeman Madden was standing, and demanded protection.

The policeman seized the woman, but she fought fiercely, screaming, "Let me at him! let me at him!" With the assistance of Policeman Rosenberg Miss Lawrence was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where she was charged with assault. A crowd of several hundred had followed, and among them was Brodie, who furnished $500 bail and secured Miss Lawrence's release.

After leaving the station Mr. Pepper said he thought the horsewhipping was the result of an unsuccessful attempt to blackmail him. He said he had known Miss Lawrence about six weeks, and last Wednesday they quarreled. He had heard she was going to join Brodie's theatrical company, and wrote her three letters regarding it.

"Last Friday," said Mr. Pepper; "I received two notes from Harold A. Logan, a representative of The Associated Press, saying that he had letters which reflected upon my character. I paid no attention to them, and on Saturday I received a letter from Brodie, in reference to the letters. He said they were being kept from the newspapers, and urged me to fix the matter up with the newspaper men; but I refused."

A Judge Tries Three Cases at Once.

From The Chicago Record, July 3.

It is not often that three lawsuits are heard at one time in the same court, but that was the record made yesterday by Judge Clifford. As the vacation time of the courts draws near, lawyers are anxious to have their cases tried, and Judge Clifford is anxious to dispose of the cases on his calendar. The suit of Mrs. Marie Depla against Mathilda Schatokewski to recover $600 on notes, which was begun Wednesday, was still on trial, but Judge Clifford retired to his chamber while the lawyers were arguing to the jury and began the hearing of the case of Hartman against Halleman. This was a suit on sand contract, and it was submitted to the court without a jury. The trial of the third case was started in the jury room adjoining the court. It was that of the American Well Works Company against the Southern Pacific Railway Company, to recover on a contract for sinking an artesian well at one of the stations of the railway company in California. This case was partly tried about a year ago, but before a verdict was reached one of the jurors became sick and the case was indefinitely postponed. Judge Clifford listened to the evidence in the sand case and at the same time exercised a general supervision over the other two suits.

The Terrific Tum-Tum-Tum.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The old barrel-organ was a sufficiently malevolent affair, but the piano-organ is simply a fiendish invention, before which "all the apparatus of the chamber of torture fades into insignificance." Long before the dweller in a quiet neighbourhood is aware of what tune the dreaded thing is hammering out, the "tum-tum-tum" percussion of the bass can be absolutely felt, and to brain workers the sensation of this continued drumming or throbbing is peculiarly maddening. And this sort of thing we are asked to pay for, too! Dr. Holmes does well to be sore on that point in his "Music Grinders," where he advises the tortured citizen either to fee a Constable, or "go very quietly and lop a button in the hat."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—2:45 A. M.—164 East Third Street; ash can; no damage.

—3 A. M.—195 West Houston Street; R. Gibson; damage, $25.

—3 A. M.—435 West Fifty-fourth Street; T. Gilbrown; tenement; damage, $25.

—3:25 A. M.—1,561 Broadway; Miss Allaird; damage trifling.

—5:25 A. M.—416 Fourth Avenue; Wright & Smith, paints; damage, $100.

—6 A. M.—One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Gerard Avenue; Thomas Kirkland; stable; damage, $5,600.

—7:20 A. M.—800 St. Nicholas Avenue; chimney; damage none.

—9 A. M.—85 Seventh Avenue; J. S. Latham; dwelling; damage, $25.

—11:20 A. M.—301 West Twenty-ninth Street; E. De Paranie; awning; damage, $20.

—11:30 A. M.—379 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Mrs. Glucksman; flat; damage, $100.

SPENT HER OWN MONEY.

A Young Girl's Suspicious Actions Led to Her Arrest.

Detective McGinty of the park police for a month past has been watching a young girl, modestly dressed in mourning of inexpensive material, who visited daily the carrousel in Central Park, and always wore an expensive bouquet pinned on her dress. The girl usually bought $1 worth of tickets at a time for the carrousel, and sometimes $2 worth.

McGinty saw the girl yesterday afternoon speak to a boy. He asked the girl what she was doing in that part of the Park, and she told McGinty that she had been taken suddenly sick. McGinty asked the boy what the girl was doing there, and he said the girl was his sister, and that she had lost her pocketbook in the morning somewhere in that vicinity and was searcing for it.

McGinty arrested the girl and took her to the Arsenal, where a technical charge of being a suspicious person was made against her, and she was kept at the Arsenal to await the arrival of Capt. Collins. McGinty questioned the girl as to where she got the money she had been spending, and the girl told different stories about it.

One statement was to the effect that her mother had given her money at different times to put in the savings bank for herself until the sum amounted to $37. Instead of putting the money in the bank, she had been using a dollar or two at a time, which she had spent in seeking pleasure in the Park at the various places where pleasure could be obtained for children.

Capt. Collins learned that the girl's name was Lillie Elkins, sixteen years old, and she and her little brother, Edwin, nine years old, lived with her widowed mother at 61 Barrow Street, and he sent for the children's mother. When the latter arrived at the Arsenal she told the police that the money that had been spent by the girl belonged to her, and that she had a right to do with it as she pleased. Capt. Collins sent the children home with their mother.

THREE DROWNED IN ERIE CANAL.

Boat Carrying Seven Upset—The Victims Children.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 5.—A drowning accident, in which three children—Lena Bissig, twelve years old, of 34 Frankfort Street, and Jacob and John Lee, six and five years old, respectively, sons of James Lee of 9 Romeyn Street—lost their lives, and four other persons narrowly escaped death, occurred on the Erie Canal, 200 feet east of the Smith Street bridge, in this city, at 8 o'clock to-night.

James Lee, an employe of the Whitney Grain Elevator, with his wife, two children, Minard and Lena Bissig, the former sixteen years old, brother and sister of Mrs. Lee, and a young man named Levi Linsey, went out riding on the canal in an old skiff, borrowed from the grain elevator. The seven passengers kept the boat pretty low and it began to fill up with water rapidly.

After rowing around under the bridge for a few minutes Lee pulled toward Brown Street. Minard Bissig sat in the stern of the skiff, guiding its course with a large oar. When 200 feet from the starting point the skiff struck a passing canal boat and capsized. The seven passengers were pulled under the canal boat by the suction of the water underneath.

Mr. Brown witnessed the accident from the bridge, and joined with the struggling party in the water in crying for help. He dived headforemost from the bridge into the water, and, swimming under the canal-boat, brought Mrs. Lee to the surface. Lee carried his wife to the shore, and with Brown succeeded in swimming with Minard Bissig to the bank. A crowd had collected, and others aided in the work of rescue. Linsey swam unaided to the shore. The three children were drowned.

Coroner Kleindienst dragged the canal and found two of the three drowned bodies. Little Jacob's remains had not been found at midnight. Mrs. Lee and Minard Bissig were nearly dead when rescued, but prompt medical aid brought them back to consciousness. Linsey and Lee escaped with little or no injury.

HOW CHICAGO'S POLICE IS PAID.

A Wagon Carries the Money Around and Has Never Been Held Up.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

It takes over $200,000 every month to run the Police Department of Chicago. The amount varies according to the fines imposed at Police Board trials or extra men employed on extraordinary occasions. For the month of May checks were drawn for $259,530.24. From this amount there was the usual reduction for the pension fund; for May the amount was $2,348.86. The actual amount paid to the force, from the Chief to the lowest in the department, was the difference between the pension fund and the amount given.

The 15th of each month is pay day in the department, unless Sunday falls on that date. On that day a wagon containing a paymaster, two specially detailed officers, and the driver, the last also a policeman, leaves the City Hall in the morning. The wagon contains a safe, and it is full of checks—not cash. The driver knows the route. The paymaster has the pay roll. The first stop is made at Battery D, of the First Precinct. All the men of that precinct not on their beats are lined up when the wagon arrives. The paymaster goes in with the pay roll of that station and checks for each man. The Desk Sergeant calls the roll and as each man answers he steps out of the ranks and receives the City Treasurer's check for a month's service, according to rank, unless there is a deduction for fine. Checks for absentees and men on duty are left with the Captain. The Captain's check is for $187.50; the Lieutenants', $125 each; Sergeants', $100; that for each patrolman, $83.33, and of the Inspector, $210.

The Chief's check is always handed to him personally, if he is in the city, and he always scrutinizes it to see if it calls for $500. That is his monthly salary. Then he deposits it in his bank.

The pay wagon of the department is a gay outfit, built for the express purpose, and if some of the bold highwaymen of Chicago should conclude to hold it up as they do the cashiers of stores it is not likely that they would get much, as the safe is locked. If the highwaymen should be expert cracksmen it is not likely that they would be able to "blow" the safe before assistance arrived, and the police are unusually alert on the 15th. The wagon should be ten minutes late at a station the whole force would be on the qui vive.

The check of the City Treasurer of Chicago, according to an attaché of the Police Department, is "good at any bank, saloon, or brewery." If there is a bank near the station the former always stocks up with cash the day before the monthly pay. If there is no bank in the vicinity, the saloons, or brewery, if there be one, cash the checks, as that usually means a "little business."

There are 3,209 names on the payroll of the Police Department of Chicago. The Chief comes first, with a salary of $500 a month. The assistant, or deputy, follows with $300. The Inspectors, four in number, get $210 each. The Chief of Detectives and Captain rank alike on the pay roll, each getting $187.50 a month. The Lieutenants in the Detective Department get $141.66 each. The Lieutenants of the regular force get $125 each; Sergeants, $100 each; Custodian, $116.66; Secretary of the Department, $187.50; private secretary to the Chief, $150; detectives, $100 each.

The department, like similar departments in all cities, comprises representatives from the principal nations of the earth. The Irish are in the majority; then come the Swedes and Norwegians and Scandinavians. There are some colored men on the force, a few English and Scotch, and now and then an American. It is said by one who knows that there are not 100 men on the police force of Chicago who come under the head usually known as "genuine Americans," although every man would resent being anything else. The head of the department and his assistant and most of the Captains are of foreign extraction, if not foreign born.

Fear for the Astronomers in Japan.

From The Chicago Tribune.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, July 2.—Grave fears are entertained in this city for the safety of the party of astronomers who went to Japan from California to observe the total eclipse of the sun on Aug. 9.

Mrs. E. B. Vogel of Ottumwa, a sister of Prof. Charles Burkholter of Chabot University, at Oakland, leader of the party, fears that the recent earthquake in Japan may have done them injury, as nothing has been heard from the party since that time.

The others of the party are Prof. Schaeberle of Lick Observatory, Dr. G. E. Shuey of East Oakland, Louis C. Massen, and a young Japanese nobleman.

GOLD MEN IN CONFERENCE

LARGE MEETING ATTENDED BY DEMOCRATS FROM MANY STATES.

Discussion of the Line of Action to be Pursued in Fighting the Silver Men—The Michigan Contest Considered—Speech by Mr. Whitney Which Gives Encouragement to the Conferees—Much Enthusiasm Shown.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The sound-money men held a conference to-night at which they compared notes for strengthening their lines and debating how to attack and resist the silver forces.

The conference was the chief incident of the day from the standpoint of gold men, and was satisfactory in that it showed no disposition to weaken.

The sound-money men were present in greater numbers than at the preliminary meeting two nights ago, and among the crowd was a delegation of about thirty from Indiana, who had come to help in the fight.

The most important part of the discussion was devoted to the Michigan contest and the discussion showed the desperation of the silver men and the firmness of the gold men. The silver men, it was said, had proposed to unseat three Michigan men, secure the entire twenty-eight votes for silver, and thus gain two-thirds of the convention. Any arguments based on fact or justice, it was said, would not count.

A statement was made by Don M. Dickinson which showed the temper of the gold men.

He said a prominent member of the New-York delegation asked Senator Cockrell today what the silver people proposed to do about the Michigan delegation.

"Throw out the whole damned lot," replied Cockrell.

"Well," said the New-Yorker, "if this convention should adopt the Ocala platform and make oats a legal tender, I cannot positively say that the New-York delegation would not abide by the result, but this Michigan case involves the question of State rights. Those delegates come here duly elected by the Michigan Convention, and I can tell you now, that if you attempt to subvert the will of the Democracy of the sovereign State of Michigan as you now propose, the New-York delegation will bolt at once."

The meeting to-night applauded their declaration.

Ex-Secretary Whitney was one of the earliest to enter the hall, and among the other leaders were Senator Gray of Delaware, ex-Gov. Flower, Smith Weed, Ben T. Cable, Franklin MacVeagh, Don M. Dickinson of Michigan, ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, Chairman Harrity, Controller Eckles, Delegate Stevens, who is a delegate at large from Michigan, whose seat may be contested; Col. John R. Fellows, Francis M. Scott, ex-Mayors Gilroy and Grant of New-York, ex-Gov. Sheehan, William T. Bynum of Indiana, Chairman Hinkley, Judge French of Iowa, ex-Representative Shelly of Alabama, Lynde Harrison of Connecticut, and Judge Vincent of this city.

Most of these men have been here for two days, and they have been busy among the silver men learning their temper and making acquaintance with their leaders.

Summed up in a few words, their reports were that the silver men would listen to neither threats nor arguments, but would proceed to carry out their programme without reference to the merits of the case.

The desperate purposes of the silver men are perfectly illustrated by their proposed action in the Michigan case. The delegates from that State cannot be unseated except by methods as illicit and revolutionary as murder itself. Their title is clear and absolute. The Michigan Democratic Convention elected the four delegates-at-large, and then, according to the custom of the party in that State, elected the twenty-four district delegates recommended by the delegation from the various districts.

There was in no case any contest nor any opposition. Twenty-seven of the twenty-eight delegates were chosen by the unanimous vote of the convention. The twenty-eighth, Mr. Stevenson, the Chairman, was chosen by a majority of 173 votes. There is absolutely no ground for disputing the seat of any of these delegates. Yet the silver men propose to have the twenty-eight Michigan votes, regardless of right and decency.

The Indiana delegation to-day chose one of its members to represent that State in the Committee on Credentials. He was asked afterward how he would act with regard to Michigan. He replied that he could not tell until he had heard the evidence. Thereupon he promptly was set aside, and another chosen in his place who will vote as the silver steering committee directs, regardless of the evidence. The gold men fully exploited this Michigan case, and resolved to make as strong a contest as possible.

A feature of to-night's conference was a speech by Mr. Whitney at the opening. He paid his compliments to Gov. Altgeld, who, he said, was the dominating spirit among the silverites, and ended his remarks with this declaration made in a ringing voice:

"I take it for granted that no man in this room will ever consent to the subordination of the welfare of the country and the integrity of his party for any consideration."

Loud cheers followed, and it was some minutes before the applause died away.

Mr. Whitney prefaced his remarks by a brief statement of what the situation had been at the conference held immediately after his arrival in Chicago.

At that time, he said, the little information they had tended to one inevitable conclusion, that the free-silver men under Altgeld had made up their minds to force their way through the convention in every particular, and had also decided to do three things:

First—To hold a caucus and select their candidate outside the convention hall.

Second—To abrogate the two-thirds rule.

Third—To make the result absolutely certain by "firing out" as many gold delegates as they could possibly find a pretext for dismissing. They had also decided another thing, and that was to violate every precedent of the party by refusing as temporary chairman a man selected by the National Committee, and to put their own man in his place. That was the state of things at the last meeting.

"To-night," said Mr. Whitney, "it is obvious that there has been a distinct setback of the silver forces. Their plans have been changed. A sentiment has been brought about through the efforts of the sound-money Democrats here and the Democratic press throughout the country.

"Indicative of the change in the plans of the silver men is the fact that they undertook to hold a caucus, and the attempt had failed; that they had abandoned the idea of abrogating the two-thirds rule, and, from the best information that could be obtained to-night, that they had decided not to carry out their idea regarding the Temporary Chairmanship."

Mr. Whitney said the reports of what the free-silver men attempted to do to-day were to the effect that division in their own ranks made it impossible for them to carry out their own plans before the National Committee to-morrow. This was the situation when they adjourned this afternoon, and there was little probability that they would come to the conclusions urged by Altgeld when the committee met this morning.

Mr. Whitney said things showed a very pronounced change of sentiment. It was the effect of the work through the press. The public meeting here had had an effect upon the managers of the silver campaign. That they had been convinced of the wisdom of not following Mr. Altgeld was obvious. That he considered a very long step in progress, and one that was out of sight and anticipation last Friday night.

That left one matter yet unfinished. Having failed in the attempt to reach an agreement to abrogate the two-thirds rule, Mr. Altgeld and his associates—Mr. Tillman and others—had determined to throw out enough gold men to make a majority for silver in the National Committee.

There had been no change in this plan. In fact, everything indicated that the sentiment was stronger than ever before.

To indicate how far this matter went, and to emphasize and corroborate his statements, Mr. Whitney called on Mr. Stevenson, Chairman of the Michigan delegation, whose seats are being contested, to state his case. This Mr. Stevenson did at length.

At the conclusion of this narration Mr. Whitney remarked that the refusal to admit the Michigan delegation to the convention would be as bad as the abrogation of the two-thirds rule. It meant, so far as the Democratic Party's organization was concerned, nothing less than chaos and anarchy.

THE WEATHER ABOUT NEW-YORK.

Heat, Humidity, and Drenching Showers During the Day.

With a temperature averaging 75°, and running up to 81°, the humidity at saturation point all day, and a drenching storm in the afternoon, the weather conditions of yesterday did not comport with a full enjoyment of the day of rest.

The rain clouds had not wept themselves dry during the preceding night hours, though at times they seemed to try to do so, and the heavy atmosphere of yesterday morning suggested a recurrence of the downfalls. Wisdom, therefore, went abread armed with an umbrella, and used it to good purpose at about the hour when papas and mammas guided their flocks homeward from a day in the country or by the sea.

It was a kindly shower, however, that wrestled with the mercury and brought it down to its very proper level.

From 81°, at 3 P. M., the thermometer fell to 69°, at a little before 8 P. M. Humidity continued inexorable, however, and rated his credit at 90 per cent. during the evening, after a day of fluctuations between 80 and 90 per cent. The weather officials measured the fall of water at .10 of an inch.

Mercury's score was thus recorded: 3 A. M., 75°; 6 A. M., 73°; 9 A. M., 75°; 12 M., 76°; 4 P. M., 78°; 6 P. M., 74°, and 9 P. M., 70°. The average of 75° was 3° above normal.

The wind, noted in the official blotter as being "from fresh to brisk," varied from south to west.

The sun held undisputed sway all morning, but a heavy veil of clouds was drawn across his bold gaze before the afternoon was old, in accordance with a custom quite generally observed when the earth is about to take a shower bath.

He tried to peep through at the twilight hour, but an ominous cloudbank rose like a reredos above the Jersey hills, and he sank sleepily to rest, his ruddy complexion setting aglow in myriad tints the clouded western skies. Then dusky heads of vapor were reared in silhouette against it, merged their shadowy outlines, and darkened the steely strip of the Hudson till it took the color of the gloom; and the Jersey shore, with its white and colored lights, looked like a bespangled diadem suspended in the mist that gathered.

Toward midnight the wing freshened, and the atmosphere cooled agreeably. Clouds hung dark overhead, however, and not a break revealed the star-pinned canopy of night.

LIGHTNING STRUCK ELIZABETH.

Flagpole Shattered, Barn Burned, and Wires Crippled.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 5.—Lightning this evening struck the Park Hotel, near the Singer Works, and set fire to the building. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done. The big flagpole on the Singer Works was shattered by lightning and a large barn in the suburbs was struck and burned to the ground.

The fire-alarm and electric-light wires were crossed at Elizabethport, cutting out all the electric lights and sounding an alarm of fire that brought out the entire Fire Department. Much delay was caused to the telephone and telegraph service by the storm, as the electricity burned out a large number of fuses. The rain fell in torrents, flooding the streets and cellars.

TEACHERS GATHER IN BUFFALO.

Prominent Educators Rallying for a Great Convention.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 5.—All day long special trains dropped their loads of teachers who will attend the convention of the National Education Association here, and there are thousands yet to come. The reduced fare from points east of the Mississippi did not go into effect until this morning, and the greater porion of the crowd will not get here until to-morrow or Tuesday, when the general sessions open.

The convention will undoubtedly be the most largely attended in the history of the association. Dr. Hinsdale of the University

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE BOHN EDITION OF PEPYS.

THE DIARY OF SAMUEL PEPYS. Translated from the Shorthand Manuscript in the Pepysian Library, Magdalen College, Cambridge. By the Rev. Mynors Bright. With Lord Braybrooke's Notes. Edited, with additions by Henry B. Wheatley. Vol. VIII. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

With this volume Mr. Wheatley's edition of Pepys is completed, save that another volume containing matter not written by Pepys, remains to be published. We, therefore, find on the last page Pepys's final note, beginning: "And thus ends all that, I doubt, I shall ever be able to do with my own eyes in the keeping of my journal," where the reader is sure to share the regret expressed by Pepys, but for other and weightier reasons.

The matter reserved for the ninth volume comprises a varied array that readers will be glad to have. First there will be an introduction, "in which some matters connected with the Diary will be discussed." Then will come a paper on the London that was known to Pepys, with a map in which will be shown places frequented by Pepys. Finally there will be appendixes and an elaborate index. The latter will be a feature that cannot fail of appreciation, and especially from hundreds who have wearily sought to find favorite passages and have sought in vain.

Much as this edition excels others in completeness, the regret remains that it is not absolute y complete. Over the Mynors Bright edition there is considerable improvement, as that edition was a great advance on others; but in an effort to make the present a complete edition it is a fact that the success achieved is a qualified one. Mr. Wheatley informed us in his first volume that certain passages in the work were unprintable. This is also true of Suetonius and yet the Bohn edition of the translation has preserved the integrity of the text, by relegating the objectionable passages in the original Latin to foot notes. Might not a similar scheme have been employed for Pepys—the objectionable passages being turned into Latin and printed as foot notes.

The edition, as it stands, should not be read in boarding schools; in fact, hardly in any company. We have quite exhaustive details of the Deborah Willet romance—that intrigue which so vexed the soul of Samuel as well as Madame, and to which in his last page—almost in his last sentence—Pepys refers. It was the custom of Pepys to employ a foreign tongue when writing of things particularly private, and in some cases these terms are retained by Mr. Wheatley. Indeed, there are occasions in which foreign words are employed for no apparent purpose; there was certainly nothing to be concealed. Such words as je and elle are thrown abruptly into English sentences, and the reader wonders in vain why they are there.

FRENCH VIEWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

A PARISIAN IN AMERICA. By S. C. de Soissons. 12mo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

Although in no sense a profound or original study of America, this volume is a readable enough book, and here and there it is an amusing one. When a writer refers depreciatingly to James Bryce's "American Commonwealth" as a "heavy work," and commends Max O'Rell's for its "sparkling wit," the reader should know what to expect. Merely the surfaces of things have been observed, and in so far as any definite conclusions have been reached they pertain wholly to things that belong on the very top of American life. The real heart and soul of the writer knows not, not having had one glimpse of them.

It is to be said, however, that he writes without prejudice, and even with occasional admiration. He declares as beyond question that the American people, "taken as a whole, are the most honest and the kindest people," and the United States "the finest and greatest country for individual respect and personal dignity." Writing of the enormous additions made to our population by every country in Europe, he is deeply impressed by the unity that remains and by the survival of the Anglo-Saxon influences:

It seems that the unity consists, first of all, in the native qualities and strong traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race, recast, strengthened, made flexible, and capable of assimilation. One surprising thing, more surprising even than the survival of the Union during the war of secession, is it that this Nation has resisted the invasions of innumerable Irish and German, and the perpetual increase of the black element. She has conserved intact her institutions; she has fixed her character. She has absorbed the tide which seemed to overflow her. And this is an extraordinary phenomenon when one pauses to think of it.

As with most Frenchmen, it is the position of women which interests him as much as anything he found here. Love plays "a very little part in the life of an American woman," he says. She is neither "languishing nor romantic; she lives on rare meat and live doings, and does not have much time for dreaming; she is vigorous and practical, sometimes complicated, provided, however, that complication does not turn her from her aim. She has much head, but little heart." Her beauty he finds fascinating, and with her the beauty which a German woman can maintain for only three seasons, "lasts a quarter of a century." But he cannot understand why women have not a higher position in our art and education. Why, he asks, do poets, painters, and sculptors "refuse to worship the women before whom the whole country is on its knees?" In Europe everything is for man, but in America everything is for woman, and he marvels that at hotels, railway stations, and restaurants there are separate entrances for ladies. But his impressions are not all optimistic. We have already quoted his remark, "she has much head and little heart," and again may be found this disparaging statement:

The insatiable dream of fortune occupies her soul, and her ambition takes from her, from the beginning of her life, the power to love. Very often she is beautiful; she is a great charmer always, as she has the consciousness of her strength; her thoughts cannot be divined from her expressions, but, if she wishes, she has the caressing sweetness of voice with which to captivate you; she is a precipice covered with flowers!

A chapter is devoted to the millionaire, in which we find it set down that the characteristic of the person in America is "a sort of perfectly unceremonious but false simplicity, which he utilizes in business; he is easily familiar with everybody, accepts a slap on the shoulder or a friendly poke in the ribs, provided there is a dollar in it. 'How do you do, Jack?' is the proper greeting for him." In their places of business millionaires are "very proper and correct," but "once in the drawing-room, among ladies, you can notice immediately their weak points, their lack of perfect polish." The author cannot get over his astonishment, (and asks his reader to share it,) that when he called on a man whose fortune is estimated at $20,000,000 a servant girl opened the door.

One observation made by the author is an unusual one to come from a foreigner. He says the American "is never in a hurry, at least, he does not appear to be." He has "an amount of patience which is proof against everything." The feverish agitation which Europeans associate with Americans he finds not to exist—not in business, not in private life, not in the street, on the railroad, or on the steamer. But he takes the familiar foreign view of our cooks and waiters. In hotels the service is "horrible." Waiters serve one "as if they were doing a favor, as slowly as they please." Cooking was the worst thing he found in America. He tried it in the most luxurious hotels in five large cities, in small cities, and in private houses.

For our artists he has a word of praise at the expense of English and German artists. Their general direction is "indubitably superior to that of the English, who paint sentiments and passions, and also to the Germans, who paint themes and anecdotes, conceiving their pictures in the brain instead of by the eye."

The direction taken by our architecture, however, is not as good as the direction taken by our painting. "Morsels of various styles," he says, "are simply gathered here and there out of excellent handbooks to form buildings which are constructed against all good taste in lines." It is Boston that possesses our "most tranquil and most harmonious building," the Public Library, while it is also Boston that possesses in Trinity Church a "masterpiece of Romanesque." As for New-York, he is inclined to think St. Patrick's Cathedral is "the most beautiful church in the United States." Newport, in Cornelius Vanderbilt's château, has "the most beautiful mansion in America," and he assures us that he does not use these words "in the American way," but in dead earnest. He accords this praise in the face of the fact that when he went to see the building he was "chased out by the watchman with the exclamation, 'This is private property.'" It was an unpleasant incident for him, but he says he has "preserved a most delightful vision of this beautiful building, and I congratulate the proprietor of it on his exceedingly fine taste in having accepted such a highly artistic plan." Other villas which he liked at Newport are those of William K. Vanderbilt and Mr. Goelet, but, with these exceptions, "all the so-called villas are dreadful." The fault with our architects he declares to be "an insatiable desire to be original, just as every good American wants to be original; but they have not enough strength to do it, and by mixing contradictory styles together they produce a horrible cacophonia of lines."

The author makes his blunders in common with all foreign writers on America. Franklin he calls a Quaker, and in the following statement presents well-known names in a surprising way:

It is from New-England that B. W. Howard, L. M. Alcott, S. O. Jewett, H. M. Harland, T. W. Higginson, Fiske, A. D. T. Whitney, L. C. Moulton, J. G. Austin, F. R. Stockton, T. S. Munger, H. D. Thoreau came.

The reader is left to choose for himself the men from the women in this catalogue. For Fiske we are to read John Fiske, and for F. R. Stocktin of New-England F. R. Stockton of New-Jersey.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The first volume of W. E. Henley's edition of Byron is nearly ready at the Macmillan Company's. It is said to contain "an enormous number of notes by the editor."

—Jane Austen's "Sense and Sensibility" will soon be added to the Illustrated Standard Novels Series, with illustrations by Hugh Thomson and an introduction by Austin Dobson.

—The volume by Neitzsche next to appear in the collected edition is Vol. VIII., containing "Thus Spake Zarathustra; a Book for All or None."

—At the recent sale in London of books from the library of Wordsworth at Rydal Mount the following prices were obtained: Matthew Arnold, "The Strayed Reveller and Other Poems," 1849, with inscription from the author and autograph of M. Wordsworth, £5 10s.; E. E. Barrett, "Poems," 1844, with inscription "To William Wordsworth from the Author, in Affectionate Reverence, August, 1844," £6; Sir T. Browne, "Enquiries into Vulgar and Common Errors," 1658, with a number of manuscript marginal notes and corrections, and a letter to Sara Hutchinson relative to the book, all in the handwriting of S. T. Coleridge, £30; J. Keats, "Poems," 1817, first edition, with inscription on title, "To W. Wordsworth with the Author's Sincere Reverence," fine uncut copy in the original boards, £46, and a copy of Wordsworth's "Lyrical Ballads," 1798, first edition, with autograph of Mary Hutchinson, afterward the poet's wife, £9.

—Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's "Conversations with Carlyle" will soon be issued in London in shilling form. The author will contribute a new preface.

—London papers are smiling over the following Boccaccio paragraph, which recently appeared in Book News of Philadelphia: "Recently a Western book dealer advertised for something by De Cameron. Can any reader of Book News tell who this De Cameron was? Should it not have been D. Cameron?"

—The edition of Burns which Andrew Lang and W. A. Cragie are preparing will be ready in a few days, making a volume of about 700 pages. The text has been carefully collated, full notes and a glossary are given, and pains have been taken to make the volume a handsome one. Mr. Lang remarks in his introduction that Burns's marriage with Jean Armour was perhaps as suitable for Burns as any human marriage could have been.

—The Messrs. Holt announce that they will issue at once "International Bimetallism," by President Walker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the outcome of a course of lectures delivered at Harvard University, and prepared without reference to the impending political contest. But it is said that the volume "will not only prove instructive with reference to the question which is destined to underlie that great struggle, but will also prove a most valuable work of reference, treating, as it does, of the precious metals from the earliest times down to the present day."

—Among the new announcements by the Messrs. Appleton are these: "A Humble Enterprise," by Ada Cambridge; "Dr. Nikola," by Guy Boothby; "An Outcast of the Islands," by Joseph Conrad, and "The King's Revenge," by Claude Bray. Another novel which they have in press, "The Sentimental Sex," by Gertrude Warden, is said to possess especial originality and interest.

—Frederic Harrison has written the volume on William the Silent, which will appear in the Foreign Statesmen Series.

—The Macmillan Company will soon publish "The Family and Personal Memorials of the Earl of Selborne," which is the first installment of an autobiography which carries the story of Lord Selborne's career down to 1868, when he first became Lord Chancellor. The work will also contain some interesting memorials of his family, and a series of letters, prepared for the press by his daughter, Lady Sophia Palmer.

—The Macmillan Company has in press "The Crowd: A Study of the Popular Mind," by Gustave Le Bon, who holds that one of the chief characteristics of the present age is the substitution of the action of crowds, companies, congresses, conventions, for the activity of individuals.

—The recent sale in London of the pane of glass on which Carlyle wrote some lines while a student at Edinburgh University has called attention to the following stanza which has been written on a pane of the little old-fashioned window of the room in Arch House, Ecclefechan, where the seer was born:

While Scotland's sons in every clime are found,
Bearing the banner of their country's fame,
So long will "Sartor's" laurels be renowned,
And honest Scots revere his deathless name.

—The book on "The Sources of the Constitution of the United States," by the Rev. D. C. Ellis Stevens, which was published here a few years ago, has been officially noticed with favor by the Institute of France.

—A London paper remarks that "at the moment when R. D. Blackmore is celebrating his seventy-first birthday it appears that his famous "Lorna Doone" is going into a forty-second edition. It has now had a circulation in England alone of perhaps 500,000 copies, and the colonial and American sale must also have been large. As Mr. Blackmore has been pointing out, the novel hung fire for a considerable time, and in one of his prefaces he gratefully alludes to the determination of the late Mr. Sampson Low to give it "another chance." Oddly enough, it got its first lift by the title being associated in the public fancy with the marriage which took place at the time of Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne."

—Coventry Patmore, who has been lauding Mrs. Meynell's verse, was an ardent advocate of Mrs. Meynell as a proper poet to be made Laureate. "No competent judge of poetry will maintain," he wrote, "that any woman has ever surpassed, if any woman has ever equaled, Mrs. Meynell as a poetess. I know that this is not only my opinion; it is that of men among my friends and acquaintances whose taste is of the rarest and finest."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES. Founded Mainly on the Materials Collected by the Philological Society. Edited by Dr. James A. H. Murray. Diffluent-Diaburden. Vol III. Quarto. New-York: Macmillan & Co. In parts. 60 cents. Paper.

LEADING IN LAW AND CURIOUS IN COURT. By Benjamin F. Burnham. Large octavo. New-York and Albany: Banks & Brothers.

BURDETT'S HOSPITAL AND CHARITIES, 1896. Being the Year Book of Philanthrophy. By Henry C. Burdett. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE OUANANICHE AND ITS CANADIAN ENVIRONMENT. By E. T. D. Chambers. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER. A Tale for Young People of all Ages. By Mark Twain. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

THE CRIMSON SIGN. A Narrative of the Adventures of Mr. Gervaise Orme, Sometimes Lieutenant in Mountjoy's Regiment of Foot. By S. R. Keightley. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

TALES OF FANTASY AND FACT. By Brander Matthews. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

THE SILKE OF THE KINE. A Novel. By L. McManus. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

DR. VERMOULT'S FANTASY. By Hannah Lynch. 12mo. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

L. BERGER'S FRENCH METHOD. 1896. By François Berger. 18mo. New-York: F. Berger. Two copies.

THE JEWESS, LEONORA. A Novel. By Franc Busch. 18mo. New-York: William Paulding Caruthers. 50 cents.

PERIDUE. Par Henry Greville. With explanatory notes in English by George McLean Harper. 12mo. New-York: William R. Jenkins. 60 cents. Paper.

THE DIARY OF A "PECULIAR" GIRL. By George A. Woodward. 16mo. Buffalo: The Peter Paul Book Company. Paper. 50 cents.

"OUR CHAUNCEY." After-Dinner Rhymes. By Isaac H. Bromley. 12mo. New-York: The Republic Press. $1.

OUR FLAG. Its History and Changes from 1620 to 1896. New-Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor. 75 cents.

THE LAW OF CHARITABLE USES, TRUSTS, AND DONATIONS IN NEW-YORK. Large 8vo. New-York: The Diossy Law Book Company.

PRACTICAL RHETORIC. By John Duncan Quackenbos, A. M., M. D. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. $1.

NEW EDITION OF THE BABYLONIAN TALMUD. English Translation. Original Text Edited, Formulated, and Punctuated by Michael L. Rodkinson. Revised and corrected by the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise, President of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio. Vol. I. Tract Sabbath. Large 8vo. New-York: New-Amsterdam Book Company. $2.50 per volume.

AN ARMY WIFE. By Capt. Charles King, United States Army. 12mo. New-York: F. Tennyson Neely. $1.25.

ARTISTS' WIVES. By Alphonse Daudet. Translated by Laura Ensor. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan Company. $1.

BLIND LEADERS OF THE BLIND. The Romance of a Blind Lawyer. By James R. Cocke, M. D. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

THE VANISHED EMPEROR. By Percy Andreae. 12mo. Chicago and New-York: Rand, McNally & Co.

EMBARRASSMENTS. By Henry James. 12mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

ANIMALS AT WORK AND PLAY; Their Activities and Emotions. By C. J. Cornish. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XLVII. Puckle-Reidfurd. Large 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.75.

THE CHRONICLE FIRE TABLES FOR 1896. A Record of the Fire Losses in the United States by States and Territories During 1895, with Exhibits of the Monthly, Annual, and Aggregate Fire Losses in the United States During Twenty-one Years, (1875-1895,) and other Information Relating to the Losses by Fire. Large 8vo. New-York: The Chronicle Company.

MICHAEL AND HIS LOST ANGEL. A Play in Five Acts. By Henry Arthur Jones. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

IN SICKNESS AND IN HEALTH. A Manual of Domestic Medicine and Surgery, Hygiene, Dietetics, and Nursing; Dealing in a Practical Way with the Problems Relating to the Maintenance of Health, the Prevention and Treatment of Disease, and the Most Effective Aids in Emergencies. By George Waldo Crary, M. D.; Frederic S. Lee, Ph. D.; Josia Royce, Ph. D.; Joseph Hamblen Sears, A. B.; Samuel T. Armstrong, M. D.; Ph. D.; Alexander D. Johnson, M. D.; William P. Northrup, M. D.; Frank W. Jackson, M. D.; Samuel Waldron Lambert, M. D.; Frederick Peterson, M. D., Ph. D.; Anna Caroline Maxwell, and J. West Roosevelt, M. D., Editor. Large Octavo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $6.

GOLD OR SILVER? With Pen Pictures of the Times. By M. A. Miller. 12mo. New-York: F. Tennyson Neely. 50 cents. Paper.

SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By J. William Jones, D. D. 16mo. Baltimore: R. H. Woodward Company. Paper.

RAND, McNALLY & CO.'S HANDY GUIDE TO THE COUNTRY AROUND NEW-YORK. For Wheelman, Driver, and Excursionist. Paper, 25 cents.

RAND, McNALLY & CO.'S ROAD MAPS AND CYCLING GUIDE OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW-YORK. Paper.

The Law Book the Judge Found Useful.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Of the influence of a single book thoroughly learned, a distinguished Maine Judge gives evidence. A lawyer engaged in the trial of a case came into the room where the Judge was chatting with friends and began to search among the law books. "What are you looking for?" queried the Judge. "I'm hunting for a decision relating to a parol sale of grass," replied the attorney. "You'll find that in the Thirteenth Maine; Cutler against Pope," said the Judge. "You seem to have that on your tongue's end," said the lawyer, jokingly. "When I was a boy," said the Judge, "I had one law book that was my own, and but one. That was a copy of the Thirteenth Maine Report. I read that book over and over, until I almost had it by heart. And I have never seen the time since, in my practice and my work as a Judge, when that book was not a solid foundation under my feet. Its cases seemed to spread out and fit either directly or by analogy, into thousands of questions I have had to pass upon. I had it so thoroughly I could recall it when the doctrines of other books were not at all clear to me."

Senator Carter and the Bolters.

From The Washington Times.

Senator Carter left the city Tuesday night on a late train for Chicago, and his departure has started considerable lively gossip as to his probable course of future action. While maintaining his usual reticence, he admitted prior to going that it was his purpose to have a conference with the bolting free-silver Senators who are now on the ground closely watching the preliminaries for the Democratic National Convention.

Perhaps, after taking the whole matter under advisement for four months, Mr. Carter has reached the conclusion that if he is to be executed as an innocent man he might as well plead guilty, and consequently a public announcement of affiliation with these Senators who bolted the St. Louis Convention would not be in the least degree surprising.

Jubilees No Novelty.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A reporter called on Mrs. Ellis, one of the brightest of the new women of Sidney, Me., the other day, and inquired about her plans for celebrating her one hundredth birthday next January. "I understand you are going to have a jubilee," said he. "Jubilee?" she retorted. "Me have a jubilee? Why, bless you, I have a jubilee every day." And that's the whole secret of living long and being happy.

Great Luck.—Democratic Convention, Chicago. Take the picturesque Lehigh Valley R. R. Round trip tickets $17, July 4, 5, and 6, good to return July 12. Apply to 235, 273, 944, and 1,823 Broadway.—Adv.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A WEEK OF HEAVY TRADING AND WIDE FLUCTUATIONS IN STOCKS.

Large London Buying a Pronounced Feature—Large Shipments of Securities Abroad—Wide Fluctuations in the Industrials as Well as in the Grangers—Political Matters Attracting Large Attention—Manipulation of Sugar and Chicago Gas.

MONDAY—A. M.

The week in Wall Street was not without interest. Trading was on a fairly large scale, and fluctuations were pronounced both ways. London apparently was a steady buyer of stocks, and to its purchases was attributed the comparative strength of the general list. On Monday there seemed to be no bottom to prices, the net losses for the day including 4 points for Chicago Gas, 3¾ for Sugar, 2½ each for Rock Island and Burlington, 1⅝ for St. Paul, 3 each for Delaware and Hudson and General Electric, and so on to a lesser extent throughout the active list. Tuesday prices rallied almost as sharply as they had declined on Monday, and on Wednesday they went off again with amazing facility. Thursday there was a rally in everything but Chicago Gas, which broke from 60¼ to 56, and closed at 58⅝. Friday's prices were fairly steady, but ended below the previous day's closing.

Political matters were almost the sole topic of discussion, and the irregularity of the market was largely due to the fluctuating opinion as to the ultimate outcome of the fight for the gold standard. London's purchases were somewhat puzzling, but bankers explained them on the theory that, being away from the excitement of the field and being fully informed as to prevailing conditions, the foreigners were better able to judge impartially of the situation, and that they saw nothing in it to cause people to thow over investments, as some Americans were disposed to do. Another theory was that the buying was for a combination of American and foreign houses, and that the stocks were being shipped to London because it is cheaper to carry them there than here, owing to the low rates for money in that city. The principal part of the foreign buying was of St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville. The first-named company has been earning nearly 8 per cent, and has been paying only 4, and as the outlook for the coming year could hardly be better, it certainly seems a safe purchase in the neighborhood of 75.

There was nothing particularly influential in the way of news during the week. The Tobacco Directors passed the dividend on the common stock, but some one sold the stock short before the announcement, and the covering prevented any serious decline. The movement in Chicago Gas was attributed to a speculative attack, there being nothing in the condition of the property to warrant any such decline as occurred. There was the usual manipulation in Sugar, but the trading in it was not so heavy as in the previous week.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	July 6, '95.
Adams Express	145½	145½	...
American Cotton Oil	10⅝	9	27⅝
American Cotton Oil pf	52⅝	50	74⅜
American Express	111	111	...
*American Sugar Refineries	113	106⅞	112⅞
*American Sugar Refineries pf.	101¾	99⅜	100¾
American Tel. & Cable Co	91	91	90
American Tobacco	64	58¾	114
Ann Arbor	8	8	...
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	13⅞	13	...
A., T. & S. F. pf.	20¾	19⅝	...
Baltimore & Ohio	18	16¾	42¾
*Bay State Gas	23	18½	18
Brooklyn Union Gas	93½	89	...
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	22	21⅝	...
Canada Southern	49	145¾	54½
Canadian Pacific	60⅝	60	54⅝
Central Pacific	15	15	18½
Chesapeake & Ohio	15	13⅝	22¼
Chicago Great Western	6¾	6⅝	...
Chi. & East. Illinois	41	41	54½
Chicago Gas	65¾	56	59⅝
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	74½	70¾	85¾
Chi. & Northwestern	102	97¼	99¼
Chi. & Northwestern pf.	150	150	...
C., M. & St. Paul	76	73⅝	68⅜
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	127½	127½	123¼
Chi., Rock. I. & Pacific	68¼	62½	72⅞
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	31½	27½	46¼
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	50	49¾	...
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	1½	½	5⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	23½	20	39¾
Col. & Hocking Coal	1¼	1¼	6
Col., H. V. & Toledo	17½	16	25
Consol. Gas Company	155½	152¼	143¾
Delaware & Hudson	132¼	129¼	131
Delaware, Lack. & West.	160½	157½	161¼
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	47¾	46⅜	47¼
Distill. & Cat Feed., all in. pd.	14⅝	13	22⅜
†Duluth, S. S. & A.	4½	¾	7¾
Erie	14¾	13⅜	...
Erie 1st pf.	33	33	...
Evansville & Terre Haute	29	29	...
General Electric	30	24¾	36¾
Great Northern pf.	115	115	130
Homestake	34	34	...
Illinois Central	92½	92	97¾
Illinois Steel Company	64½	61½	74¾
Iowa Central	7⅞	7¾	10
Iowa Central pf.	31	29	...
Laclede Gas	21½	20⅜	25½
Lake Erie & Western	18½	17	24⅝
Lake Erie & Western pf.	70	69	84
Lake Shore	151	141½	146⅜
Long Island	75	74¾	...
Louisville & Nashville	49⅝	47⅜	59
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi.	8⅜	7¼	9
Louis., New-Albany & Chi. pf.	19¾	17	26⅜
Manhattan Beach	7¾	7¼	...
Manhattan Con	101½	95½	113
*Metropolitan Traction	104¾	100½	103
Michigan Central	96¼	94	103
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	77	77	84½
†Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	40	40	48
Minnesota Iron	64½	†62¾	64
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11⅝	10¾	18¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	22¾	20¾	37⅜
Missouri Pacific	21⅝	19⅝	32
Mobile & Ohio	20	17½	24½
*National Lead Company	23⅝	21½	34½
*National Lead Company pf.	86	85	90
National Linseed Oil	18½	18	29¼
New-Jersey Central	105	100⅜	102
New-York Central	96	†94¼	101
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	29⅜	28	31½
New-York, Sus. & Western	8¼	8	10¼
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.	22½	21	29¾
Norfolk & Western, 2d in. pd.	2½	2½	...
Norfolk & Western pf., 2d in pd.	9¼	8¾	...
North American	4⅞	4½	...
Northern Pacific, 2d in. pd.	9½	8¾	...
Northern Pacific pf., 2d in. pd.	17½	16½	...
Ontario Mining	11½	11½	...
Ontario & Western	14	13⅜	17⅜
Ore. S. L. & U. N., 3d as. pd.	10	10	...
Pacific Mail	22½	20¾	30
Phila. & Reading, 2d in. pd.	14½	13¼	...
P., C., C. & St. L.	15	15	19½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	53	53	...
Pullman Palace Car Company	156	▲150	171
St. Louis Southwestern	4	3½	7⅞
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	9½	9	17¼
St. Paul & Omaha	42	38½	40¾
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	125¼	122	...
Silver Bullion certificates	69¾	68¾	67½
Southern Pacific	18⅞	18	24⅞
Southern Railway	9	8¼	14½
Southern Railway pf.	26¾	25	43½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	22½	19¾	39½
Texas Pacific	7⅞	7⅛	13¼
Union Pacific	7¼	6⅝	18
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	2½	2¼	...
U. S. Cordage	5	4⅜	...
U. S. Cordage pf.	8	8	...
U. S. Cordage gtd.	19½	17	...
United States Express	40	40	...
†United States Leather	7¾	7	20¼
†United States Leather pf.	83⅜	56⅜	85¾
United States Rubber	16¾	14⅜	41½
United States Rubber pf.	74	73	98½
Wabash	6½	6	9
Wabash pf.	16⅝	15½	19⅞
Western Union Telegraph	83½	81⅜	91½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¼	8⅝	17⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	35⅝	31½	54½
Wisconsin Central	1½	1½	5⅞

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was abundantly supplied. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent., the average for the week being about 1¾ per cent. Time money was firmly held, although business was light. Quotations were 3 per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, 4 per cent. for five to six months, and 4½ per cent. for longer periods.

Commercial paper was in lighter demand. Rates were 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' commission house names and for first-class single names, as also for prime four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England lost £671,021 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 59.37, became 54.42. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 3,823,000f in gold and 1,187,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and easier. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87@$4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88@$4.88¼ for demand, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼@$4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—17c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@69.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¾@54⅝c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31⅝d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $19,508,511, and the exports for the same period $42,826,517. The net exports, therefore, have been $23,318,006. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $18,058,790; in 1894, $57,958,195, and in 1893, $62,725,002.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued Friday, showed a decrease in reserve of $1,589,050. The banks now hold $20,328,275 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $1,200,000, a decrease in specie of $149,000, a decrease in legal tenders of $922,000, an increase in deposits of $2,072,200, and a decrease in circulation of $28,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	July 3,'96.	June 27,'96.	July 6,'95.
Loans	$476,199,300	$474,999,300	$513,604,700
Specie	61,866,300	62,015,300	64,496,500
Legal tenders	83,223,700	84,145,700	110,145,500
Net deposits	499,046,900	496,974,700	569,873,200
Circulation	14,556,000	14,584,800	13,134,000

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirement:

	July 3,'96.	June 27,'96.	July 6,'95.
Specie	$61,866,300	$62,015,900	$64,496,500
Legal tenders	83,223,700	84,145,700	110,145,500
Total reserve	$145,090,000	$146,161,000	$174,642,000
Reserve required against deposits	124,761,725	124,243,675	142,468,300
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$20,328,275	$21,917,325	$32,173,700

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$20,328,275	1891	$15,465,075
1895	32,173,700	1890	3,846,950
1894	72,134,725	1889	5,018,025
1893	*5,082,025	1888	24,316,000
1892	18,086,600	1887	6,352,450

*Deficit.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

DECLINED.

Am. Cot. Oil	3¾	Illinois Central	1½
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	1½	Iowa Central pf.	3
Am. Sug. Ref.	5½	Laclede Gas	1½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	2	Lake Shore	2⅜
Am. Tobacco	3	L., N. A. & C. pf.	2
Ann Arbor	1	Manhattan	4
Bay State Gas	1½	Met. Traction	1
Bklyn. Union Gas	2½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	4½
Canada Southern	2⅞	Mo. Pacific	1⅞
Chi. Great West.	1⅛	M., K. & Texas	1⅞
Chicago Gas	8⅝	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Chi. Northwestern	2⅜	National Lead	3
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	2⅞	National Lead pf.	3⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	3¼	N. J. Central	4⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅛	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3¼
C., R. I. & P.	3⅜	N. Y., S. & West. pf.	2⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	2⅜	N. Y., S. & West. pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	2	N. & W. 2d in. pd.	1½
Del. & Hudson	3½	Pacific Mail	1⅞
Del., Lack. & W.	1½	St. P. & Omaha	2
Dist. & C. F.	1⅝	Southern pf.	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
General Electric	4½	U. S. Cordage pf.	1⅜
Gt. Northern pf.	3⅝	U. S. Cordage gtd.	3

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Chi. & N. P. 1st, t. r.	1⅛	I. Mountain gen. 5s.	1

DECLINED.

Brook., W. & W. 1st	1	Or. Imp. con., t. r.	1
Brooklyn U. Gas 1st	1⅛	Or. Short L. 6s, t. r.	1½
Brooklyn El. 1st	4	P. & R. 1st pf. inc., 2d pd.	2½
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	3	San A. & A. P. 4s

ATLANTICS ON A CRUISE

A BIG FLEET OF YACHTS SAIL UP THE SOUND.

Forty Yachts Make the Run to Black Rock in a Fine Southwesterly Breeze—Commodore Gould Entertains the Yachtsmen and Guests on the Atlanta—Regatta Committee Has a Steam Yacht of Its Own—The Cruise Programme.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 5.—The Atlantic Yacht Club, in addition to its regattas and special races each year, has an annual cruise which is regarded among yachtsmen as the most enjoyable outing they have. They have racing during the day, and afterward visit the different yachts and entertain each other.

This year the cruise began on Friday. Commodore George Gould, when he went into Larchmont Harbor on his fine steamer the Atlanta, was welcomed by a fleet forty strong, and in the evening, on board his yacht, the yachtsmen arranged the programme for the cruise. The yachts were to stay at Larchmont and celebrate the Fourth. They celebrated, but were very much disappointed in not being able to see the regatta which had been arranged, but which the fog rather inconsiderately prevented taking place.

J. Montgomery Strong and his able aide, "Tom" Arnold, on the Choctaw, have been aching to have the tussle with the Penguin owned and sailed by George G. Brightson, ever since the Penguin came within five seconds of beating the Choctaw for the Adams Cup for sloops. Mr. Brightson has been just as eager for the tussle, and all thought that Larchmont's Fourth of July regatta the proper arena to settle the differences they might have about the merits of their two boats. The postponement of the regatta means that these two boats have to settle their differences during the cruise. They will scrap each day, and each owner will be positive that his is the best boat when the squadron disbands next Saturday.

Two other boats that are going to buck against each other are Major J. Fred Ackerman's Gaviota and L. J. Callanan's Eclipse. The Gaviota has only just been put in commission, but Col. David E. Austen, who is to sail her for the next two days, is determined to win a cup or two.

It is seldom that so large a fleet has been seen at anchor in Black Rock Harbor. The yachts began to leave Larchmont soon after colors this morning, and sailed up the Sound in a nice southwesterly breeze. The early birds were in luck, and anchored in Black Rock Harbor before a heavy rain squall. Those who took their time got caught and had to dry their sails when they came to anchor.

At the dock of Gen. T. L. Watson's house a big Atlantic Club flag was flying, and Arthur Watson, the General's son, dipped the flag as each of the boats came to anchor. The yachtsmen promptly answered the salutations.

The yachts here this evening are Commodore George J. Gould's Atalanta, Vice Commodore F. T. Adams's Sachem, Rear Commodore J. H. Hanan's Embla, Harrison B. Moore's steamer Marietta, Henry Walter's steamer Narada, A. J. Wise's steamer Nereid, Edgar F. Luckenbach's steamer Now Then, W. Langkey's steamer Sultana, Adolph Mollenhauer's steamer Thelina, Francis L. Camp's naphtha boat Victor Roy, W. Gould Brokaw's schooner Amorita, Jefferson Hogan's schooner Cavalier, W. J. Golding's schooner Priscilla, William A. Hazard's schooner Finella, A. J. Morgan's schooner Viator, J. Montgomery Strong's sloop Choctaw, George E. Brighton's sloop Penguin, Wilmer and Addison Hanan's Acnohia, L. J. Callanan's Eclipse, J. Fred Ackerman's Gaviota, E. M. Lockwood's sloop Uvira, A. Dewitt Cochran's Awa, Edward S. Hatch's yawl Huron, G. R. Brown's sloop Hydriad, John H. Cromwell's sloop Sultan, James Weir, Jr.'s, sloop Tigress, James Stillman's sloop Wawa, H. B. Shaen's Wabosso, George Hill's cat Dorothy, and C. T. Pierce's cat Oconee.

During the afternoon the yachtsmen visited one another, and at 5 o'clock accepted the invitation of Commodore Gould to visit the Atalanta. The Waldorf Orchestra was on board and gave a delightful concert while Commodore and Mrs. Gould received their guests. Gen. Watson, the Fleet Captain of the club, received the guests at the gangway, and Mrs. Gould served tea on the quarter deck. Mrs. Gould was as charming as ever. She was attired in a natty yachting costume, and was assisted in receiving by Miss Turnbull.

Among the visitors from the yachts to the Atalanta were Vice Commodore and Mrs. Fred T. Adams, Miss Maplesden, from the Sachem; Rear Commodore and Mrs. John H. Hanan, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hanan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas King, and Mrs. Wilson, from the steamer Embla; Col. David E. Austen, Major J. Fred Ackerman, Miss Ackerman, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Willes Lee Sawyer, from the Gaviota; Mr. and Mrs. W. Gould Brokaw, from the schooner Amorita; Mr. W. J. Goulding, Miss Tafft, and Miss Rawson, from the schooner Priscilla, and Mr. and Mrs. Harrison B. Moore from the steamer Marietta.

The smoking room of the Atalanta formed a neat attraction for the men. It has been newly decorated in quaint designs on hard wood in electric penwork, and is illuminated with electric lights in incandescent glass globes. Mottoes are placed on the walls. On one side is—

If on my theme I rightly think,
There are five reasons why we drink—
Good wine, a friend, because I'm dry,
Or lest I should be by and by,
Or any other reason why.

We count this one.

John L. Bliss, Major McNulty, M. G. Gerrish, and L. J. Jackson, the Regatta Committee, are on the Talisman, a steam yacht chartered by the club. John L. Bliss is the Chairman of the committee, and the signal improvised by Mr. Bliss is the Atlantic flag, with the letters "R. C." on the white ground. The signal excited the yachtsmen considerably, and glasses were trained on the Talisman all the way up the Sound. Every one wondered what the signal could mean, and examined the clubbook to find out what the yacht was. Col. Austen finally solved the mystery by announcing that R. C. stood for Rum Corps. The interpretation was accepted by all, and Rum Corps is the new name for the Regatta Committee.

While in Larchmont Harbor the Atlantic fleet furnished a fine entertainment for the yachtsmen. Nearly all the yachts let off fireworks, and those from the Atalanta were greatly admired. Commodore Gould had had prepared a number of fine pieces that showed up grandly in the dark night. The water fireworks from the Sachem, too, were very pretty, and furnished lots of fun.

To-morrow morning the yachts will race to Morris Cove, and in the evening will anchor off the Pequot Association's clubhouse. On Tuesday they will race to New-London, and on Wednesday there will be a special regatta, with a ball at the Fort Griswold Hotel in the evening. On Thursday the run will be to Shelter Island, and the yachts will anchor between the Manhansett and Prospect Hotels. The gig and naphtha launch races will be held on Friday, and in the evening there will be a fine display of fireworks. The squadron will disband Saturday.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 5.—Passed East—Steam yachts Mindora, Charles H. Merrill; Maspeth, C. M. Meyer; Talisman, J. B. Thomas; Ozhesta, G. M. Preston, and Nooya, E. N. Dickerson. Cutter yacht Liris, Clifford B. Hendricks.

Passed West—Steam yacht Sylvia, Commodore E. M. Brown; Nomad, T. J. Byrne; Sea Bird, Lewis J. Bird; Viking, H. A. Hutchins; Emeline, S. F. Roach; Fra Diavolo, Alexander Herrmann; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; Lorna, W. L. Stowe; Scythian, Miss S. De Forest Day; Tointette, Albert B. Hilton, and schooner yachts Intrepid, G. P. Knapp; Alert, Clement A. Griscom, and Carrie I. J. Merrett. Sloop yacht Vision, Mary Hartley.

Came to Anchor from the Eastward—Steam yacht Chetolah, Bay: 1 Thayer.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 5.—Yachts at anchor to-night are: Steamers Seneca, Charles Fletcher; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; May, Edwin D. Morgan; Beatrice, Ogden Goelet; Xara, A. E. Tower; Sultana, John R. Drexel; Presteea, Charles Harkness; Sapphire, James Stillman; Conqueror, Frederick K. Vanderbilt; Wampanoag, Hugh L. Willoughby; schooners Quickstep, William G. Roeker; Glendevere, Robert B. Carpenter, and Columbia, Mr. Jenkin, and sloops Daffodil, Frederic P. Sanday; Jessica, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Sharon, George H. Utley.

Yachts Sailing To-day—Steamers Corsair, J. Pierpont Morgan, for New-York; Arcadia, of the Rhode Island Yacht Club and Josephine, J. K. Widner.

FIT AS ANY CREW.

Yale Men in Excellent Condition for Their Race To-morrow.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, July 5.—The weather to-day was clear and very warm, but, so far as known, the heat has had no appreciable effect on the members of the Yale crew, who are all well. No work was done by the Americans to-day, all the men resting after their week's practice, and, nothing out of the usual occurring, they will go to the starting line as fit as any crew who start in the race for the Grand Challenge Cup, in the first trial heat of which on Tuesday the Leander and Yale crews will contest against each other.

There has been no betting of note on the event. Some of the Yale men are willing to take odds of 3 to 2 against the Americans winning. The preliminary work of the crew has been practically finished, and the men say that to-morrow they will only do a little light work to keep themselves in shape for the strain of Tuesday.

Many visitors arrived to-day, and the usual fashionable Henley crowd will be present to witness the racing. The river at night presents a beautiful scene, the reaches being lined with houseboats, from which shine myriads of lights. Music can be heard on every side, and jollity prevails everywhere. Some of the houseboats are very handsomely decorated, and the British and American flags can be seen everywhere. With favorable weather conditions, the regatta promises to be one of the most successful from a social point of view ever held.

PATCHOGUE'S CYCLE PARADE.

It Proves a Great Success—Prize for the Mount Vernons.

A very fitting finale to the cycle carnival held at Patchogue on Saturday afternoon was the parade in the evening, in which over 500 riders took part. Everybody in the town and hundreds of visitors witnessed the spectacle, and along the route of the parade the private and business houses were tastefully decorated.

A large number of out-of-town wheelmen appeared in the line, the metropolitan district being very well represented. S. E. Maguire was Grand Marshal, and his aides were U. R. and Nathaniel Roe, J. F. Fulgrath, Prof. W. H. Packer, Dr. W. B. Kelly, and A. H. Terry.

The prize winners were as follows:

One-hundred-dollar punch set, for the club with the largest representation of bona fide members, won by the Mount Vernon Bicycle Club; fifty-dollar vase for best appearing club in uniform, won by the Hempstead Bicycle Club; for best women's costume, best representative subject, first prize, gold watch with diamond centre, won by Miss Mollie Skinner, who was dressed as the Goddess of Liberty; second prize, diamond broach for woman with most elegant costume, not representing any particular subject, won by Miss Kittie Gilbert of Patchogue. For best gentleman's costume, first prize, diamond horseshoe pin, won by Joseph Ditmar, Freeport, who was dressed as an American Indian; second prize, gold-linked diamond centre sleeve buttons, won by Capt. Maguire, Marshal of parade, who wore regulation navy bicycle suit; for best woman's decorated wheel, first prize, ruby and diamond pin, Miss Eloise Peckham of Patchogue; second prize, gold-mounted riding set, won by Miss Loretta Newing of Patchogue; for best decorated man's wheel, first prize, ruby and diamond pin, won by Irving Pettit of Patchogue; second prize, gold diamond link sleeve buttons, won by W. D. Cracken of Patchogue. Best costume, woman or man—First prize, pearl and diamond pin, won by Joseph M. Doll of the Gilbert Wheelmen of Brooklyn; second prize, opal and diamond pin, won by Master Fred Skinner.

League Numbers to be Moved Up.

Secretary Abbot Bassett of the League of American Wheelmen says it has been suggested that the numbering of members should begin with No. 1 each year, so that the numbers would actually represent the membership at the time they were given out. This is not practical, for the reason that many members take great pride in low numbers, and it would be an injustice to them, besides making it necessary for numbers to be constantly changed. A member during ten years would be likely to receive ten different combinations of figures. During the next Winter all numbers are to be moved up, i. e., to the member holding the lowest number will fall what there be any vacant number lower than his) be given the lowest vacant figure, and so on, so as to bring the highest number down to represent the total membership.

Brock and Earl a Close Match.

Judging by their showing in races on Saturday "Sammy" Brock and "Charlie" Earl would make a most interesting contest in a mile match race. On the new track at Flushing, Brock covered a mile in competition, paced by a triplet, in 2:09 2-5. At Poughkeepsie, Earl did a mile in a race, also paced by a triplet, in 2:09 1-5. As these young men have talked much of late about a match race, it is believed that arrangements will soon be made for one. Each declares the other is afraid, and it only remains for one to make a binding proposition to prove or disprove this claim. Brock says he is anxious to have the trial of speed decided at Manhattan Beach on the 25th inst.

Cyclists Caught in the Shower.

Returning tourists got sprinkled in the shower yesterday afternoon, and a sorry sight some of them were pedaling through the city streets. Nearly all had mud streaks on their backs. The rain came too late, however, seriously to mar the pleasure of many cyclists, who started away on Friday and Saturday, and last evening the uptown clubhouses were filled with members detailing their experiences on the road. All things considered, the devotees of the wheel in Greater New-York were pleasantly favored by the weather of the last two days.

An Outing for Chairman Gideon.

To Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board and Col. Albert Mott, the league diplomat, will be shown the beauties of the famous Rumson Road and other fine wheeling sections along the Jersey coast next Sunday. They will be the guests of a coterie of cycling critics, including "Johnnie" Wetmore of Elizabeth, L. S. Harrison and G. E. Stackhouse of Brooklyn, and A. G. Batchelder of this city. A visit to the home of Zimmerman will be included in the itinerary.

Good Roads in Neptune Township.

Work on the Asbury Park-Trenton bicycle path has not yet begun, but it is hoped to have it under way before long. The agitation of the good roads movement, however, has resulted in about five miles of improved highway through Neptune Township.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Mayor Seymour of Newark was visited by a delegation of wheelmen on Friday, who conferred with him in regard to his plan for the construction of a bicycle path on each side of the streets of the city that are paved with granite block or cobblestone. The Mayor explained in detail why he thought the plan would work well. The cyclers coincided with his views, and it is probable that the Board of Works will be asked to construct the pathway in accordance with the Mayor's suggestion.

—Letter Carrier Smith, who arrived in this city from Chicago at 3:21 o'clock Saturday afternoon, having broken the bicycle record between the two places by 4 hours and 54 minutes, contemplates riding on to Boston to-day. He thinks he can also beat the New-York-to-Boston record very easily. His time to this city was 137 hours and 21 minutes. The previous record was 142 hours and 15 minutes, made by R. P. Searle.

—It is the intention of the Race Committee of the Quill Club Wheelmen to have their National Circuit meet in September the most perfectly managed affair of its kind ever held. With that object in view the officials will be selected with unusual care. "Lon" Peck of Boston, generally conceded to be the king of starters, will probably serve in that capacity.

—The influence of cycling upon financial conditions is an enigma only to the unlearned in the history of social and financial economics. Rightly considered, cycling influences but slightly the present financial affairs of the Nation, but that influence, great or small as it may be, is ever for the best.—The Referee.

—Next Sunday the Logan Wheelmen will have a run to Pompton, N. J., starting from the clubhouse, at 255 Sixth Avenue, at 8:30 A. M. On the Sunday following Far Rockaway will be the objective point in the weekly outing.

—Paul Grosch is one of the few old-time racing men who can still go out and make fast time. Last week he is said to have covered a third of a mile inside the record on the new track at Paterson.

—"Doc" England, the Brooklyn wheelman riding to San Francisco, was in Mendota, Ill., last Thursday. He is expected to reach Davenport, Iowa, on Friday.

—Mullikin of Baltimore, the little fellow who was nearly always with the leaders in the National circuit a few years ago, has been admitted to the bar.

—Entry blanks and prize lists for the National meet at Louisville can be obtained by addressing M. J. Fleck, Chairman of the Race Committee, Louisville.

—The Summer meet of the Massachusetts Division will be held at Cottage City on the 23d, 24th, and 25th of the present month.

—"Con" Baker will ride in the professional race at the Ocean-Asbury carnival at Waverly Park to-day.

Sunday League Games.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	1	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	-	7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0

Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; St. Louis, 5. Errors—St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Fisher and Vaughn; Kissinger and Murphy.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1—7
Louisville	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—6

Base hits—Chicago, 13; Louisville, 8. Errors—Chicago, 5; Louisville, 6. Batteries—Thornton, Friend, Dailey, and Kittridge; Hill and Dexter. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	40	19	.678
Baltimore	40	20	.667
Cincinnati	48	24	.642
Boston	37	24	.607
Pittsburg	33	28	.541
Chicago	30	32	.529
Philadelphia	33	31	.516
Washington	29	29	.500
Brooklyn	31	32	.492
New-York	25	36	.410
St. Louis	15	50	.231
Louisville	11	47	.190

New-Haven, 7; Newark, 3.

NEWARK, N. J., July 5.—Rain prevented a full game between the Newark and New-Haven baseball teams this afternoon, and caused the postponement of the second game scheduled. The field was flooded at the first half of the sixth inning, and New-Haven got the benefit of the call of play. The attendance numbered 2,500. Score by innings:

Newark	2	0	0	0	1	-	3
New-Haven	3	2	0	0	2	-	7

Base hits—Newark, 6; New-Haven, 7. Errors—Newark, 2; New-Haven, 4. Batteries—Bristow and Rothfuss; Gavin and Hodge. Umpires—Messrs. Jones and Irwin.

Paterson, 11; Hartford, 4.

PATERSON, N. J., July 5.—The Patersons easily defeated the Hartfords to-day. The game was a close one until the fourth inning, when the Patersons fell on Pitcher Clements and batted out 7 runs. The score:

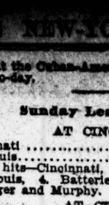
Paterson	2	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	-	11
Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	-	4

Base hits—Paterson, 12; Hartford, 7. Errors—Paterson, 3; Hartford 3. Umpire—Mr. Bowen.

Kneebs's Appeal Heard.

BERLIN, July 5.—The appeal of the American horseman, "Bob" Kneebs, against his sentence of nine months' imprisonment for ringing the mare Bethel upon the German trotting courses under the name of Nellie Kneebs, was heard yesterday, but the court postponed its decision pending the report of the veterinary expert, Dr. Egglinq, who is going to the United States to inspect the mare Bethel, which Kneebs declares is not identical with Nellie Kneebs.

BICYCLES.



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$100	" MAYFLOWERS	$49.00
$85	" TRIUMPHS	$45.00
$75	" DUKES	$39.00
$65	" EMPIRE	$35.00
$60	" COLTONS	$29.50
$100	Dry Goods Store Bicycles	$27.50

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HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD,—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:26 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:06 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:06 A.M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE. Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M. 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:06 A.M.

RIVERSIDE INN, Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ. —Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

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Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; opens June 10th; three furnished cottages. Applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y.
J. H. BRESLIN.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND. "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send two (2) cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R. Long Island City, New-York

CENTRAL HOTEL,
Sea Side Station, Rockaway Beach, L. I. Board by day or week. Fine carousel, bowling alleys, restaurant, liquors, and cigars. WM. E. MEISSNER.

THE VICTORIA.
LARCHMONT-ON-THE-SOUND.
Open until Oct. 1st.
J. ALONZO NUTTER, Manager.

OCEAN HOTEL, CONEY ISLAND.
Large verandas; beach front; good table, European plan; desirable resort for families; rooms $5-$7 week. F. HEMBERGER, Manager.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES. PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular.
Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

Catskill Mountain Resorts.
A Summer Excursion Book, with map and list of Hotels and Boarding Houses. Send six cents to Albany Day Line, Desbrosses St. Pier.

CONNECTICUT.

PEQUOT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
NEW-LONDON, CONN.,
NOW OPEN.
"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.
For terms and circulars address
BLANCHARD & HAGER.

NEW—HOTEL MAJESTIC,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Near Yale College Campus; magnificently furnished; 200 rooms, 50 private baths, roof garden, concerts, $8.00 up; weekly, $15.00 up; boating, bathing, fishing in lakes and harbor; fine drives and parks. WM. & JOHN GAY, Proprietors.

Forbes House, Morris Cove, Ct.
The Forbes House, renovated, refurnished, good table, cool, pleasant rooms; prettiest bay in Connecticut; $12 up. GILLERN & QUINN, Props.

NINIGRET HOUSE, NIANTIC, CONN.—Largest hotel, Crescent Beach. First-Class. Water front. Bathing, fishing. Beautiful views L. I. Sound. $10-$15 week.

MAINE.

HOTEL ALBRACCA, York Harbor, Maine.
OPENS JUNE 20.
Finest location on the coast. Send for circular.
ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
NOW OPEN.
Baths and modern conveniences; reasonable rates; descriptive and illustrated booklet.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Asbury Park.

ATALANTA HOTEL. Ocean front; passenger elevator; now open. WM. APPLEGATE, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

LAKE HOPATCONG.
HOTEL BRESLIN.
ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. Electric lights throughout; elevator; bathing, boating, fishing, &c. For illustrated circular address W. L. WALDEN, Prop., Mt. Arlington, N. J.
MACADAMIZED CYCLING ROADS.

San Marcos Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.—Open all year. All conveniences; elevator; sun parlor; near the beach; $2.50 per day; elegant and modern. A. GRUEB.

RHODE ISLAND.

A SUMMER AT SEA.
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
OCEAN VIEW HOTEL. Now Open.
Overlooking the ocean; all modern appointments, including hot and cold sea-water baths, etc. Circulars, etc., at "Scofield's," 1 Madison Av., N. Y. CUNDALL & BALL.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

324 ST., 34-338 WEST, SECOND DOOR FROM Imperial Hotel.—Elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table.

438 ST., 20 EAST.—Large, fine, second floor room; also hall rooms; board optional; references.

Brooklyn.

CITY SUMMER RESIDENCE,
Prospect House, corner Nostrand Av. and Prospect Place.—A desirable Summer home for those compelled to remain in the city; large grounds, shade, piazzas, hammocks, swings, tennis, croquet; accessible to all parts of Greater New-York; 20 minutes to Bridge; service and table first-class; single, $6 up; double, $12 up.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

31 ST., 28 WEST.—Handsome single and double cool rooms; unfurnished floors at 1,305 Broadway, Herald Square; moderate.

28 ST., 14 EAST, (Between 5th and Madison Ave.)—Pleasant back parlor; private bath; others; gentleman; breakfast optional; references.

32D, 14 W., BET. 5TH AV., B'WAY.—Elegantly furnished rooms; bath; first-class accommodations

32 EAST 8d ST.—Private house; gentlemen only; cool room; bath; reference required.

35 th ST., 68 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; same block as New-York Clubhouse; thoroughly renovated; every convenience; gentlemen only.

101 WEST 14 th ST.—Large furnished, light rooms; private family; $2.50. HANSON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do sewing or assist with children; distance or wages no objection; good reference. M., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; wait on lady or assist waiting; best city reference. 844 3d Av., Armstrong's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl lately landed; would do housework in a small family. 408 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid. Apply, Monday, at present employer's, 556 Madison Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe desires position for her first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend to be thoroughly competent to take entire charge of kitchen and marketing. M. B., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good, plain cook and do coarse washing; best of reference; wages, $20. Annie, 214 West 32d St., ring Brennan's bell.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, sideldishes; good baker; city or country; best reference; lady can be seen. 108 West 47th St.

COOK.—By an American young woman in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; good bread and cake baker; best reference; country preferred. M. C., 255 7th Av., second bell.

COOK.—In private family; competent in all brances of cooking and baking; soups, entrées, and course dinners; good reference; country preferred. N., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as good family cook and laundress; good baker; best of reference; city or country. 218 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a German girl as cook in a private family; thoroughly competent; city or country; best city references. Rozie, 877 6th Av., top floor.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good cook; excellent laundress; capable and trustworthy; city or country. Seen, Monday, at 338 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a thorough English cook; in all branches of cooking; take entire charge; no objection to club. 216 West 36th St., (second bell.)

COOK.—By competent girl as cook or laundress in private family in city; best city reference. 445 West 48th St.; Morrison's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By respectable Swedish woman; excellent cook; best reference; wages between $40 and $50. 302 East 58th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook. Apply, Monday, at present employer's, 556 Madison Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable widow woman to go out by day; any kind of work; or hire out by week; good reference. 43 East 50th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; learned with Worth; highest city references; by day or at home; dresses in every description; art, elegance, and comfort; terms very reasonable. 40 West 65th St., parlor floor.

DRESSMAKER.—For Summer months; in country; would assist or wait on lady; salary no object. Rayner, 257 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly experienced; all the latest styles; also remodels; $1.50 a day. 158 East 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; will take work home; city references. Mrs. G. Collins, 201 East 34th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By colored girl to do general housework; city or country; willing to do anything; reference. 309 West 68th St.; janitor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a city girl, lately landed. 412 West 47th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By French, middle-aged, first-class seamstress and dressmaker; good hairdresser and packer; like to go to country or traveling; highest reference. Eugenie, 162 West 32d St.

MAID.—By French girl as maid and seamstress, or to take care of children; capable of taking full charge; city or country; good references. C. D., Box 280, Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Swede; experienced parlor maid; hairdresser and masseuse; good references. F., 245 West 25th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as first-class laundress; city or country; first-class reference; wages, $22 to $25. N. H., 214 West 32d St., ring Brennan's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as competent laundress; willing to do some chamberwork; in private family; city or country; nine years' city reference. 389 1st Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; willing and obliging; best city references. 334 East 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; best city reference. 155 East 27th St.

Nurses.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German, (Hanover,) to children from three years on; teaches kindergarten and German; best references. S. Schussler, 78 East 96th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent infant's or young child's nurse; French; takes charge from birth; great many years' experience; invaluable for delicate baby; highest city references. 121 West 28th St.

NURSE.—By an English Protestant woman; capable of taking full charge of infant from birth; good with bottle baby; good reference. M., 219 2d Av., second door from 14th St.

NURSE.—By self-reliant thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse. Present employer's, 40 East 36th St.

NURSE.—For lady or gentleman; trained in massage; personal references. S. M

A YOUNG GLOBE TROTTER

DOWNER'S EVENTFUL TRIP TO EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA.

He Is a Rugged Little Chap, Manly of Countenance, Black-Haired, and Brown as a Berry—Arrived Yesterday on the California—Is Thirteen Years Old, and His Home Is with His Sister at Fayetteville, N. Y.—How He Became a Traveler.

A rugged little fellow of manly countenance, black haired, and brown as a berry, was among the passengers of the steamship California who were transferred yesterday to Ellis Island.

The California, which belongs to the Hamburg-American Line, had arrived from Hamburg and Havre on Saturday, and the lad, though an American and free to land without undergoing the immigration examination, went along with the immigrants because he had a letter from the American Consul at Havre to Commissioner Senner. It introduced him as George Downer, thirteen years old, whose home is with his sister, a Mrs. Pratt, at Fayetteville, N. Y., which is about five miles from Syracuse. His mother, married a second time, is the wife of Mr. Langton, a tea merchant of Cleveland, Ohio.

The lad told the story yesterday of how he came to be a traveler from abroad. He was a pupil at the Union Free School of Fayetteville when, in January last, he decided that his narrow world was not large enough for him. So, one stormy night, with an extra suit of clothes bundled up, and a pair of heroic rubber boots on his feet, he started out to see what there was beyond the horizon of Fayetteville. He had $2 in his pocket. That was gone when he reached Schenectady, and a stolen ride followed, which took him to Poughkeepsie. He beat the railroad then of car fare to New-York, and as the star of his empire tempted him to the east, a steamship was the next vehicle of travel he sought. By an unusual streak of good luck he was able to ship as cabin boy on the Atlantic Transport Line's steamship Massachusetts, on which he met a Chicago electrician, going abroad on business. This gentleman took him along on a tour through Belgium and back to London, when the boy refused an offer of steady employment and bade adieu to his friend.

He next shipped on a vessel bound for Marseilles, where he landed with some money in his pocket, and, after seeing the sights, paid his passage to Algiers and Tunis. This bit of extravagance left him without funds, and he became the guest for two weeks of the Sailors' Home in Marseilles. As he had not been without three square meals and a place to sleep thus far on his journeyings, he decided to extend his adventures, and he was successful again in shipping, this time on a vessel bound for Malta. She was the Avarastan, and he was a sort of Jack-of-all-trades he said, aboard her. He then visited Port Said, Suez, and Aden. He put up with the American Consul at the latter place, and after a week, as he came under the head of "destitute seamen," the Consul sent him back to Marseilles. Then he got a letter to the Consul at Lyons, who forwarded him to Paris, where the United States Citizens' Association took him in hand and sent him on to the Consul at Havre. Passage on the California was procured for him, and the young traveler sailed with letters recommending him to the immigration officials.

The lad is somewhat dainty for a deep-sea mariner. He said yesterday that he did not mind Ellis Island fare, but he objected to the company of fellow-steerage passengers. His sister will be communicated with, and he will probably be able to reach home without stealing rides on freight cars. He has seen enough of the world for the time being, he says, and is ready to settle down to work again. The only objection he had to the countries beyond the ocean was that he could not understand what people were saying.

"No," he concluded an account of his travels, "I didn't have any experiences worth speaking of, except I fell overboard half a dozen times," and he winked, as though he had added the statement to give spirit to his adventures.

RUSSIAN VETERANS IN JAIL.

Two Constables That They Injured May Possibly Die.

Many persons visited Flushing Park, in Maspeth, yesterday to see the battle-ground where the rival Russian veteran organizations fought the fierce battles between themselves and with the deputy sheriffs Saturday night. The park showed the effects of the battle, although an effort had been made to clear away the ruins. The employes of the park gathered up a lot of stuff after the crowd had departed; much of it was claimed yesterday.

Just how many were injured will probably never be known. Most of the fifty-nine prisoners taken to Long Island City were hurt, and so were several of the deputies, but many wounded and injured returned to Brooklyn and New-York. Around the Long Island City Jail all day yesterday there was a crowd of friends and relatives of the imprisoned men.

Sheriff Doht decided yesterday not to allow any one to see the prisoners except their doctors and lawyers. The doctors spent an hour with the men yesterday morning rebandaging their cuts and bruises. The prisoners will be taken to Maspeth this afternoon, where they will be arraigned before Justice Schumacker.

The condition of Constable Washington Sherry, who was cut in the abdomen with a sword, was serious yesterday, and the doctors attending him said he would not recover. Every effort is being made to discover who cut the constable. Sherry is at his home in Corona. He would have been removed to St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City, but it was feared such a step would be fatal. Constable Bowran is also in a precarious condition, but his case is not so serious as that of Sherry.

The fight at Maspeth has ended all possibility of reconciliation between the old Russian soldiers and the Russian Hussars. Members of the rival organizations would not speak to each other yesterday. Neither would they discuss the trouble at Maspeth.

The Old Russian Soldiers is a mutual benefit organization with three lodges in this city and Brooklyn. The New-York branch has headquarters in Henry Street, where it meets twice a month and drills. The Russian Hussars was organized about five months ago, and its headquarters are at 236 Broome Street. The hussars also drill twice a month.

SACRED CONCERT AT NEWPORT.

Dinners in the Casino Grill Room—Yesterday's Arrivals.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 5.—The first sacred concert of the season was given at the Casino to-night, and cottagers were present in very large numbers. Several dinners were given in the grill room, the largest being by John S. Tooker, which was in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Hollis H. Hanneweil, and by David H. King, Jr., in honor of Richard Butler of New-York, who is his guest.

To-day's arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Burgess, Miss Mary I. Barry, Miss Alice Theresa McCoy, Miss Mary V. Donnell, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis T. Golding of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Silas H. Driggs and Miss Driggs of Brooklyn; William H. Woods of Jersey City, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Thomas of Chicago, W. G. Whittemore, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Morrill, and Mrs. H. B. Hutchins of Boston.

Andrew H. Sands of New-York has arrived at the Ocean House for the season.

Depew Club's First Excursion.

The Chauncey M. Depew Club gave its first annual excursion yesterday. Four hundred members and friends boarded the steamer Blackbird and barge Curry, at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and East River, at 9 A. M., and sailed to Sylvan Beach, N. J., where they spent the day. Dancing and athletic sports were the chief features of the programme. The officers of the club are: President—H. Marks; Vice President—I. Onderdorfer; Secretary—M. B. Goldsmith; Treasurer—S. Simons.

THE BIBLE IN CHINESE.

Table of Translations Prepared by the Rev. Mr. Hykes.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The arrangements for the entertainment of the thousands of visiting Christian Endeavorers who are planning to come to the fifteenth International Christian Endeavor Convention, whose opening session will be held in this city Wednesday night, are practically complete.

Three immense tents have been erected upon the beautiful ellipse between the White House and the Washington Monument, and known as the "White Lot." Each of these tents will comfortably seat 8,000 persons, and, with the large churches of the city, will provide a combined seating capacity of nearly 40,000, available at any given moment during the convention.

The city is dressed in gala attire; the beautiful convention flag and the Stars and Stripes forming the leading features of the decorations. Nearly 3,000 young people are on the committee which is now busily engaged in putting on the finishing touches before the expected guests arrive.

An admirable plan of receiving, registering, and assigning entertainment to the delegates has been devised. The Reception Committee is informed of the time and place of the arrival of each State delegation, and will send out members of the committee to meet the delegations, at a distance from the city. On the arrival at the station another section of the Reception Committee will be on hand, to conduct the party to the church which has been assigned as headquarters for that State. Thirty-three churches have been so designated, and on the arrival of a delegation at any one of these churches most complete arrangements will be found for the care of the visitors.

Their first duty on arriving will be to register and receive the convention badge, which admits the delegate to the convention meetings and the convention programme. Those who have not already secured hotel quarters will then be assigned to homes in private families, at a price suited to their desire. Each State headquarters will have a branch Post Office, to which all mail for delegates from that State should be addressed.

The convention programme is finer and larger than any of the fourteen that have preceded it. It covers nearly 300 separate meetings and more than 200 speakers. Among them, the foremost divines and religious workers of this country and many foreign lands will be heard during the five days of the convention.

The convention will open Wednesday night, with twenty-two simultaneous meetings, held in twenty-two of the largest churches of the city. In almost every case these opening meetings will be presided over by the pastor of the church in which the meetings are held.

Thirty-three early morning prayer meetings will be held Thursday, at 6:30 o'clock, and every morning of the convention, all using the same general topic, which is particularly appropiate for that day.

WASHINGTON READY FOR C. E.'S.

Elaborate Plans for Reception, Entertainment, and Meetings.

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PULASKI'S GRANDNIECE IN POVERTY

She Came Here to Collect a Claim Against the Government.

The grandniece of Pulaski is living in poverty at 73 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, and unless assistance is soon given to her she will have to go to the Kings County Almshouse.

The woman is Mme. Joseph Jarocka. She came to this country in 1881 to prosecute a claim against the American Government for money advanced by Count Pulaski to the thirteen Colonies when they were struggling for independence. She has appealed in vain to the officials at Washington during the past fifteen years for aid to obtain the money. Mme. Jarocka wants to get enough money to pay her passage to her native land.

A Policeman Roughly Handled.

Early yesterday morning Policeman James Dolan of the East Twenty-second Street Station saw several persons discharging roman candles at the proprietor of a fruit stand at Twenty-sixth Street and Third Avenue. He arrested John Crinon, twenty-six years old, a clerk, of 206 East Twenty-sixth Street, and Andrew Sweeney of 187 East Twenty-sixth Street. Dolan had a struggle, and was thrown to the gutter by Sweeney and Crinon. Then a citizen summoned Policeman Kinsman of the same precinct and both men were locked up, as well as Frederick Bartell of 190 East Twenty-sixth Street and Alfred Junkel of 26 East Twenty-sixth Street, who came to their assistance. The two first were committed for examination and the others were fined $10 by Magistrate Mott in Yorkville Court yesterday.

Street Car Fighters Arraigned.

Zachariah Smith of 155 West Fifty-fifth Street and Samuel Woodley, who refused to give his address, both colored, who became engaged in a fight on an Eighth Avenue surface car on Saturday night and drew a crowd of fully 1,000 people who wanted to lynch Smith, were arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. The men said they had jumped on the car to escape Richard Burns of 1 Commerce Street, with whom they had had a dispute. Magistrate Flammer held Smith for a further examination to-morrow and discharged Woodley on his promise to appear at the examination as a witness.

HEAVY SHOWERS IN STATE CAMP.

Soldiers Desert Religious Services to Make Tight Their Tents.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 5.—Several very hard showers during the night disturbed those of the National Guardsmen who were not accustomed to sleeping so near the roof and filled them with no little apprehension for the morrow's weather. And it was not very pleasant when it came. The sky was showery and the air was filled with humidity. As the morning progressed it grew worse, until about 11:30 o'clock, when a thunderstorm rolled up over Manitou Mountain and poured water down upon the camp in copious quantities.

It was during the religious services in the Young Men's Christian Association tent that the storm broke. Over on the plain tents had been rolled up to insure a free circulation of air, and many of their occupants who were at services hesitated only a moment between their desire to remain at the services and the impulse to hasten back and secure their quarters from the invasion of water, and a portion of the soldier congregation went flying across the parade ground. Some apologized afterward for leaving so abruptly, but the Rev. Mr. Tithian, who conducted the services, said that there was no need to apologize.

The services were of a very interesting character. The Rev. H. G. Tithian, who, in the absence of Chaplain Behrends of the Thirteenth Regiment, preached to the commands in camp, took no particular text, but spoke from thoughts suggested by a chapter in Matthew. There was a solo by Mrs. Josephine Turner, the well-known church and concert singer of New-York City, that was very beautifully rendered. Mrs. Turner sang again at the brief evening service held in the Young Men's Christian Association tent at 8 o'clock.

The guard mount of the morning, the schools of instruction in the afternoon, and the evening parade were the only duties of the day. Judging from the morning and evening ceremonies, the Thirteenth is going to do some very superior work during the week. Lieut. Col. McCoskey Butt, guard instructor, was not quite satisfied with guard duty, but then the men on guard to-day have had no special lectures or training. The first guard to go on duty that has received instruction in camp will be that of to-morrow. Those detailed for that duty received special instructions this afternoon, and as the regiment and separate companies are made up of a very intelligent class of men much is expected from them.

A good many visitors were in camp this afternoon, and the number was augmented this evening by others who drove over in carriages from Peekskill to see the evening parade. The noon-day shower quite cleared the air of its humidity, and the afternoon and evening have been cool and pleasant.

The Officer of the Day to-morrow will be Capt. A. M. Hall of the Forty-eighth Separate Company; Officers of the Guard, First Lieut. Joseph H. Yauch of the Thirteenth Regiment, and Second Lieut. William Crosby of the First Separate Company.

Short services will be held in the Young Men's Christian Association tent each evening during the week. The services will consist principally of songs and a brief address by John F. Moore, the Superintendent of the Young Men's Christian Association tent.

FREE SILVER COINAGE IS ROBBERY.

The Rev. Dr. Kempshall Preaches on the Dishonest Proposal.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 5.—The Rev. Dr. Kempshall, the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church here, took as the theme to-day for his Fourth of July sermon, "The Ethics of Free Silver."

The clergyman said that all signs of the times indicated that this country was on the verge of a momentous crisis. It was idle to ignore this fact or regard it lightly. The free-silver madness was sweeping the West, and the league of Populists, Anarchists, and Socialists who were aligning themselves with the free silver cranks must be beaten if this country was to be saved from destruction. The crisis was more dangerous than anything since Fort Sumter was fired upon. The free-silver doctrine was unsound in principle, and dishonest in practice.

"May God save us," he said, "from such an event coming to pass as its success at the polls. It is an attempt to alter God's law, which says by the sweat of his brow shall man earn his bread. The free silverites want some other one to earn bread for them. They don't believe in honest individual effort. The free-silver craze is largely helped along by Populists and Socialists of the Algeld stripe. It is a wild unreasoning clamor that breaks out in time of business depression. It is fostered by prejudice and ignorance, and held out by specious false and subtle arguments in the mouths of demagogues as a panacea for the existing hard times, and they claim that its adoption will restore good times. It is the old greenback doctrine of inflation over again. It means a repudiation of our lawful obligations.

"The fact of its existance is a danger of desolation to our land. If not checked, it would bring our Naton to shame and disgrace before the civilized world. Farms have been developed, homes and churches built, in the West by Eastern capital. The people who invested this money did it in good faith, that the obligation was to be repaid in gold. The present issue is not one of Democracy against Republicanism, but it means that all patriots who love this land should sink their political preferments, unite against the common enemy and cast their ballots so as to best promote the highest interests of our nation. Let the motto be "In God We Trust," and let us remember the result of the ballots cast next November will determine the weal or woe of our beloved country for years to come."

MRS. STOWE EULOGIZED.

The Declaration of Independence and "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The Union Methodist Episcopal Church in West Forty-eighth Street, near Broadway, was fairly well filled last evening to hear a sermon on the life work of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, delivered by her pastor, the Rev. Dr. James M. King. Dr. King took for his subject, "The Declaration of Independence and 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,'" and his remarks were eulogistic of the deceased authoress. In the course of his sermon Dr. King said:

"The Declaration of Independence read that all men were created free and equal, but it was not for eighty-eight years that the free and liberty-loving American people saw the great hypocrisy of this statement. It was Mrs. Stowe's grand work, conceived in the Lord, that drove this great lie out of our Declaration of Independence. No permanent victory crowned the Union forces until the proclamation abolishing slavery was issued. It was the story of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' that quickened the spirit of the North, and many a mother gave up her son to her country with tears in her eyes but with the story of Uncle Tom's wrongs in her heart.

"The secret of the success of Mrs. Stowe's work was simple. It came from the heart. Mrs. Stowe religiously believed that her book was divinely inspired. Once in her later married life, in Connecticut, a traveler came to see her and said that it was with great pleasure and with a high appreciation of the honor that he grasped the hand of the author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Mrs. Stowe solemnly said: 'God wrote the book.'

"The book was conceived and born in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. It was during the solemn service that the inspiration came to her. I believe that Mrs. Stowe was called, as Lincoln was, by God to come forward in the great crisis in our Nation's history. The story of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' served admirably to quicken the National conscience until the great blot of slavery was removed from our escutcheon."

The Harrison Cottage Sold.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 5.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison has sold his famous Capt May Point cottage to W. L. Dubois of Philadelphia. The price paid is not made public, but is believed to have been $5,000, about half what the cottage cost. The cottage was built in 1880 by John Wanamaker, A. H. Hamilton, Thomas Dolan, William J. Sewell, William V. McKean, and George W. Childs, and presented by them to the late Mrs. Harrison.

Asbury's Auditorium Opened.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 5.—The Summer services in the Asbury Park Auditorium were opened at 10:30 o'clock this morning. About 1,500 people were present, and listened to a very able sermon preached by the Rev. Fay Mills. A mass meeting in the interest of the suffering Armenians was held at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The place where the surface car can be expected to stop is sometimes a puzzling question to would-be passengers. In New-York the cars stop at the further side of the crossing. In Brooklyn the cars stop at the near side of the crossing, and at the white posts in the middle of the blocks. In Boston the cars stop only at the white posts, crossing or no crossing. Each city has its own rules and regulations, and they are often confusing to travelers. The differences in arrangements have even been known to cause an overflow of bad language when people have been in a hurry to take a car. Is there ever any one nowadays who is not in a hurry to take a car?

There were a number of New-York excursionists at New-Haven, Conn., the other day visiting the Yale College buildings. It was nearly boat time, and they were going to take the car. On the near side of the crossing of College Street was a white pole. On the further side was a party of perhaps a dozen persons waiting to board the car. At the white post stopped three persons. They were women, or they would have joined the larger party on the other side of the street.

"We'll risk it," said No. 1. "This is the white post and the best side of the street. If they won't stop, we shall have time to cross while the others are getting on."

The car stopped, the three stepped aboard, and so did the party of twelve, which came hurrying up.

"Do you always stop at the white post?" asked No. 2 very sweetly of the conductor.

"No, we don't," he answered gruffly. "We never ought to stop there. That means to shut off power. We stop on the other side of the street."

There was a short silence.

"How surprised those people will be," said No. 3, "the next time when they stop at the white post to see the car fly by them."

Then they all laughed cruelly, and the twelve, still panting from the run in the heat and the rain, wondered what the joke could be.

***

He is a gentleman, so he never feels quite comfortable when standing near a woman in a public elevator or elsewhere unless he removes his hat. He is also a practical man, and having once shown the lady the courtesy he likes to put on his hat again, feeling that he has done his duty as a gentleman and can take his comfort like a man. But he cannot. If he takes off his hat it must stay off until he leaves the proximity of the lady.

"Now, in France," he says, "they manage such things in the proper way. I take off my hat, the lady immediately acknowledges the courtesy with a bow, which is a request to replace it, or she says politely, 'Couvrez vous, Monsieur, je vous prie.'"

***

They can't restrain them entirely, even at the Seidl Society's concerts at Brighton Beach.

If there are audiences to be found anywhere which pay due respect to the musical programme provided for their delectation, they are to be found at the Seidl concerts at Brighton Beach. The society has arranged everything so far as possible for the comfort of the audience. In the four rear rows of seats in the balcony smoking is allowed, and the open sides of the building give fresh air and a charming sea or land view, according to the location the visitor chooses. There are signs in various places requesting the late comers to wait in the rear until the interval between numbers before taking seats. In other seasons they have had signs requesting people not to talk.

She was a pretty, young girl. She had soft, blonde hair, and had red—which contrasted with it prettily—in the vest to her gown, in her belt, and in her hat. She had, despite her youth, a firm, decided chin, which seemed to say that if she wished to talk she would. And she did. There were only two numbers which escaped her. They were the first and last—one before she came in and the other after she had left. But she enjoyed the concert. It was delightful. They all are. She applauded warmly at the close of each number. If other persons in her vicinity did not enjoy it quite so much, well—it was their misfortune.

If there can be said to be a fashion in dress at the concerts, it is in white straw hats with black bands. They dot the audience. Where they are to be seen on the heads they are women's sailors. Where they recline in a seat by themselves they are the ordinary man's hat. Otherwise they are not distinguishable. The sign does not always obtain in the balcony, where occasionally a man, out of respect to a cool breeze, keeps on his hat. From the severe outlines of hat and gown, it is not easy to distinguish a woman from a man looking from one side of the balcony to the other in the dim light.

***

"Reading in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the changes recently made by the Dean of Lincoln, who satisfied his spirit of orthodoxy by substituting the Father and Son for the Virgin in the 'Stabat Mater,' made me think of something that happened in Boston a few years ago," he said.

"It was at the Hollis Street Church, Boston, when the Rev. Mr. Carpenter was in charge there. He was a brilliant Irishman, much admired by his congregation.

"The music at the church was excellent always. I was visiting there one Sunday with friends, and we were surprised to listen to a musical classic, which lauded in high notes and low—soprano, tenor, and bass—the glory of the Eternal Trinity.

"A bright Newport woman and clever writer, who was in the party, insisted upon remaining at the close of the service to see Mr. Carpenter.

"'Now,' she said, when he came to meet us, 'I would like to know how you can reconcile yourself to having such music as that in a Unitarian church. It is inconsistent.'

"'But it was good music, wasn't it?' said Mr. Carpenter, laughing, and that was all he would say."

***

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in placing penny-in-the-slot phosphate fountains about the streets, quite unconsciously has opened up a big field for the enterprise of the street gamins. These youngsters seem to have a perennial thirst. In front of the Brooklyn Post Office a group of them stand near the fountain all day. They beg pennies of passers by, and adults who patronize the fountain, and then gulp down the drink with evident relish. One red-headed, barefooted little fellow, no more than ten years of age, yesterday afternoon disposed of seven glassfuls of the beverage inside of half an hour, and was still informing generous-looking pedestrians that he was "offul thirsty, mister."

***

Steamship agents receive some very peculiar letters from impecunious would-be travelers. The General Passenger Agent of one of the big transatlantic companies received a letter not long since from a clergyman, who said that he desired to go abroad. He wished a good outside room, amidships, he wrote, and would act as ship's chaplain. He would expect, of course, in addition to his passage, reasonable remuneration.

***

Bicycle riders are resourceful. Some ignorant persons who do not ride wheels may imagine that bicycle riding has a tendency to develop a "bicycle face," and that the rider, as he pedals his way along, sees little save the handle bars and front wheel of his bicycle and the path immediately in front. A greater mistake could not be made. The bicycle rider sees everything that is worth seeing on all sides, and his powers of observation are developed far more than his "bicycle face." And those who ride bicycles, too, learn to take quick action in emergencies. An instance of this was furnished yesterday when one of the sudden showers came up. Two men and two women were pedaling across the Brooklyn Bridge. As the big drops began to fall they dismounted at the New-York tower, leaned their bicycles against the railing, walked over a girder to the not too roomy platform under the promenade, on which rests a huge cask of water, and there, as dry as if under a roof, waited for the shower to cease. Some women might have shivered a bit as they walked over the narrow girder at that dizzy height. But not these bicycle women. They were as cool and self-possessed as if they had been walking over the promenade, and not even relied on their escorts for a helping hand. All of which speaks a good word for the steady nerve consequent on the use of the bicycle.

***

"A sandwich and a glass of beer, 10 cents. Notice—A rebate of 5 cents if the sandwich is not eaten."

This sign is conspicuously displayed in the side room of an up-town saloon.

Fell While He Slept.

George Bryant, a driver, of 1,444 Avenue A, fractured his skull yesterday afternoon by falling from the third-story window of his residence. He had been working all morning, and, after eating his dinner at home, sat down on the window sill. He dropped off to sleep, and fell from the sill into the yard, among a group of children. None of them was injured. Bryant was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

QUARREL OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Messrs. Bowles and Sperry of the Brooklyn Yard and Their Difference.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The navy has furnished within the last few weeks a fresh object lesson of the long-standing contest between the line and staff. It would appear from all the information obtainable that, in the present instance, the staff has won a substantial victory.

Secretary Herbert issued last December an order requiring that the installation of batteries on vessels fitted out at the several navy yards should be performed under the direction of the constructors. The obvious purpose of this was to locate the responsibility with the Construction Bureau, with the additional reason that it was a duty coming directly in the line of the constructor's work.

When Constructor Bowles, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in compliance with the Secretary's instructions, began the installment of the monitor Puritan's twelve-inch guns he found himself hampered in many ways by the Inspector of Ordnance, Commander Sperry, under whose direction this duty had been previously performed. The bickerings that ensued were not only numerous, but they assumed at times so grave a character that the completion of the monitor was delayed for several months.

The matter was brought to the attention of Secretary Herbert, who ordered a board of inquiry to investigate the charges. The board collected a great quantity of data, more than 1,200 pages in all, and this testimony, with its conclusions, has been laid before Secretary Herbert. It is understood that the board reports that the charges against Constructor Bowles have not been sustained, but to the Secretary's surprise, they made no recommendation with reference to Commander Sperry.

Some of the naval officials who have interested themselves in the quarrel say that Sperry will receive a reprimand from the Secretary, and as a further proof of the latter's displeasure, be transferred to another post. The fact that the installation of the Puritan's batteries is still proceeding on the lines adopted by Mr. Bowles is cited as another evidence of the lack of foundation of Sperry's charges, which were that the work was so poorly conducted that it would be necessary to do it over again.

Constructor Bowles is regarded as an especially efficient officer for this duty. It was under his direction that the batteries of the Amphitrite and Texas were placed in position, and the experience gained by him in that connection has been used to advantage on the Puritan. Many naval experts believe that this vessel when completed will be the most formidable craft in the service. She carries four twelve-inch guns, in addition to a subsidiary battery, and her area of resistance is so small that the most expert gunners could not strike her turrets a few miles off at sea. Her defensive qualities are fully in keeping with her fighting capacity, and when placed in commission, she will make an ideal coast defender. Secretary Herbert was anxious that she should be completed in time to join the squadron of evolution in the North Atlantic this Summer.

The quarrel between Bowles and Sperry has so retarded the work that she will not be in commission until September. She will be followed two months later by the splendid armored cruiser Brooklyn, which is now building at Cramps' yard. The two will make valuable additions to an efficient and rapidly growing navy.

NATHAN JOHNSTON'S BODY FOUND.

He Died of Heart Disease in a Wood in Yonkers.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 5.—The body of Nathan Johnston, who disappeared Thursday noon from his home on the Boston Post Road, near the old town dock, East Chester, was found this morning by Policemen George E. Dinsmore and William M. Lawrence of the Yonkers police force, who headed a searching party. The body reclined against a rock in the woods about 1,000 feet east of Central Avenue and midway between Midland and Palmer Avenues, in the City of Yonkers.

The body was brought to this city, and an inquest was held this evening at 5:30 o'clock before Coroner C. A. Miles and a jury, which found a verdict that Mr. Johnston died of heart disease.

Mr. Johnston left home Thursday, driving a blind horse hitched to a phaeton, to take luncheon to his hired men, who were working a quarter of a mile away. He delivered the luncheon, and then, as the men supposed, started for home. No trace of him was found by the family until last evening, when word was received that a horse and wagon answering the description given in the circular offering $100 reward for information leading to the finding of the missing man had been found by some young men from Bronxville and Yonkers, partly submerged in a creek. The creek where the horse and wagon were discovered was a quarter of a mile from the place where the body was found to-day.

Beside Mr. Johnston were found a bottle of port wine, some bananas, and some crackers. About a tree near by the ground had been stamped, showing that the horse had stood some time in that place.

It was evident by the condition of the body that Mr. Johnston had been dead since Thursday. Mr. Johnston had been subject to chronic heart trouble many years. Dr. A. M. Campbell, the family physician, said Mr. Johnston probably became bewildered by a severe attack of his malady. Just how the man reached the lonely place where his body was found will probably never be known. It is supposed that, being distressed for breath, he finally climbed from the phaeton, and, taking the crackers, fruit, and wine, sat down by the rock where his body was discovered.

The blind horse became tired and thirsty, and, guided by the smell of water, wandered to the creek and waded into it. The horse was held in the mud until liberated last night.

Mr. Johnston was born near Oneida, N. Y. He had lived in East Chester twenty years, and was well to do. He had a pickle establishment at 217 West Street, New-York City. He had a local reputation as a horticulturist. He leaves a wife and three children—Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Miss Mary E. Johnston, and W. F. Johnston. The funeral will be Tuesday at the home.

SOCIALISTS ARE ENCOURAGED.

They Declare that the Cause Is Progressing Everywhere.

The National Convention of the Socialist-Labor Party held a brief session yesterday at the Grand Central Palace. The platform which the convention adopted uses the words in the Declaration of Independence concerning all men's inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and goes on to say that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic irregularity, and insists that the machinery of production must belong to the people in common. Private property, in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor, it insists, is the cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

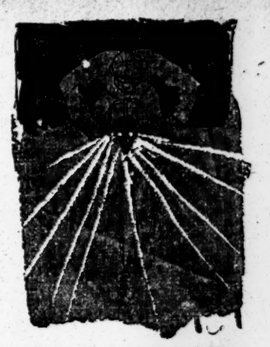
There are very few Irishmen among the Socialists, and about the only Irish delegate is Matthew Maguire, the Socialist Alderman of Paterson, N. J. He also aspires to the Socialist nomination for President of the United States, and he has with him a coterie of friends who sport red badges displaying his photograph and the words: "Our candidate for President." Maguire is a machinist by trade, and an old-time labor agitator, having been one of the first Secretaries of the Central Labor Union in New-York. He moved to Brooklyn and then drifted to New-Jersey.

Daniel De Leon, another delegate, is a lawyer, and once taught international law at Columbia College. He took naturally to Socialism, and now edits a Socialistic organ in this city called The People.

The National Executive Committee of the party made a long report of its work and of the progress of the party during the year. In Germany, it said, the party was very strong, and in France Socialism was steadily pressing for first place. In England, Belgium, Austria, Italy, and even in Scandinavian countries the movement was forging ahead. In this country, the report says, the Socialist movement has made great progress.

Some of the delegates were asked yesterday whether they had any connection with the Anarchists. They replied in the negative, and said that they aimed to bring about the Socialist commonwealth by peaceable means, while the Anarchists wanted to overthrow the present order of things by violence.

During the session yesterday the delegates received complimentary tickets to visit Amberg's roof garden, and in the evening many of them attended the performance.



A suggestion for the "scorcher's" lamp.

We don't sell 'em; it's the scorching weather bicycle suits we sell.

Wool crash—this season's addition to the crash family.

Linen crash—last year's fad.

Brown linen—one of our pets, strong yet cool, doesn't wrinkle, doesn't soil.

Medium weights for the year around are here of course and in great variety.

Mustn't think a bicycle suit a luxury—soon saves its price in wear and tear on the ordinary suit.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Silvia and Serviana Ceruse, twelve and fifteen years old, respectively, were committed, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. They were arrested Saturday evening for begging, in company with Giuseppi Colacrico, who played a piano organ. The girls live at 10 Worth Street.

—Meyer Palensky, six years old, of 253 East Fifty-sixth Street, was killed yesterday by falling from the second-story fire escape of his home to the yard. The boy had been placed on the escape by his mother to let him get the air.

—George McIntyre, while intoxicated, fell from the stringpiece of the dock at the foot of West Fortieth Street last evening and was drowned. His body was recovered. He was homeless.

—Susan Hill, forty-seven years old, of 351 West Thirty-seventh Street, died suddenly at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street yesterday. The body was taken to the Morgue.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will confer the first degree to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

Brooklyn.

—Annie Wallace, forty-five years old, of 575 Kent Avenue, is in the Eastern District Hospital suffering from a fracture of the skull, caused by a blow given by Bridget Beatty, forty-five years old, of the same address. They had a fight Saturday night, and Bridget struck Annie on the head with a bottle.

—Philip Finlay, thirty years old, of 2,722 Fulton Street, was arrested by Capt. Gorman of the Liberty Avenue Station for assaulting Patrolman Richter Saturday night at Atlantic Avenue and Bradford Street. Finley knocked the policeman down, and, after beating him, took his club away and carried it home.

—The sloop yacht Siren, belonging to F. A. McGeehan of the Canarsie Yacht Club, was capsized in Jamaica Bay, Saturday. The crew of five men were thrown into the water, but were rescued. They subsequently righted the yacht.

—The police of the Coney Island Precinct made seventy-three arrests Independence Day. This is the greatest number of arrests ever made in that precinct in one day.

—Adam Frank, sixty-two years old, of 296 Van Brunt Street, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself to a beam in the stable at 126 William Street.

Jersey City.

—Alexander Manning, eleven years old, of 90 Grand Street, Hoboken, went to the Heights in Jersey City yesterday. While playing at the head of the "Hundred Steps" he fell from the brow of the cliff to the meadows, forty feet below, and was fatally injured. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken.

—Henry Givordan, twenty-nine years old, of 107 Linden Avenue, had some powder left from his Fourth of July celebration. He concluded to bury it in the earth yesterday and explode it in the form of a volcano. In doing so he burned his face so badly that he was removed to the City Hospital.

—Dora Shaw, ten years old, while standing in front of her home, at Bright and Colgate Streets, yesterday, was shot in the left leg by a man who was shooting at a target with a pistol. The wound was slight. The man who inflicted it escaped.

—The excise laws were thoroughly enforced yesterday by the regular and reserve police, 120 men being assigned to duty for that especial purpose. No arrests were made.

—James Dallery, a member of Engine Company No. 14, was prostrated by the heat yesterday while answering an alarm caused by a trivial fire. He will recover.

With Mint Sauce.

From The Chicago Record.

Mary had a little lamb,
And 'twas so very nice,
She passed her plate again: "Please, ma'am,
"I'll take another slice!"

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THE FRENCH EMPIRE

furniture has been revived. Its conception is as old as the Empire of Ancient Rome. Its history, dating back two thousand years, is most interesting, and the best proof of its worth.

Very quaint, and yet very artistic—conforming studiously to the "curved line of beauty" or the "straight line of majesty," or combining the two with superb effect—it is truly a "survival of the fittest."

Best of all, with all its beauty, you can secure it at factory prices if you

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-10

EMPEROR ON THE WATCH

ON HIS NORTH SEAS TRIP HE WILL GUARD GERMAN AFFAIRS.

Unusual Orders as to Telegraph Communication—Foreign Office Anxious About Macedonian and Cretan Affairs—An Alleged Prospect of War—Powerless Turkish Ships in Cretan Waters—Effect of Socialist Audacity.

BERLIN, July 5.—The Emperor, before starting on his month's tour of the north seas July 1, gave orders, which are unusual with his Majesty upon such occasions, that wire communication with Berlin should be kept intact throughout the route which he had mapped out for his trip. He also gave instructions that in the event of his going to any point which was not linked in the telegraphic circuit reaching Berlin, a dispatch boat should be sent to that point with dispatches, and for the purpose of conveying return communications to the nearest telegraph station to be wired to Berlin.

Besides Count Philip von Eulenburg, German Ambassador to Austria, the Kaiser's suite is composed of Admiral von Senden-Bibran, Chief of the Marine Cabinet; the Deputy Chief of the Military Cabinet, Count von Moltke; Court Marshal Baron von Lyncker, Counts Gortz and von Hulsen, and Aides de Camp von Kessel, von Scholl, von Arnim, and von Moltke. No repose is expected by any of the Ministers during the tour of the Kaiser, except in the case of the head of the Home Department, in which affairs are quieter than in any other branch of the Government service.

On the other hand, the Foreign Office is in a state of anxiety over the developments in Macedonia and Crete. The Kreuz-Zeitung, usually well informed upon official matters, and particularly those connected with the Foreign Department, claims to know upon authority that the Foreign Office is chiefly concerned in the situation in Macedonia, and that the alliance of Servia, Montenegro, and Bulgaria under the approval of Russia means Russia's desertion of the Porte.

Likely to Involve War.

If, the Kreuz-Zeitung adds, the rising in Macedonia should become general, it will check Austria's long-prepared advance to Salonica, which port the Austria-Hungarian Government has coveted possession of for years, and this would be likely to involve war. The officially inspired press in Berlin touch the matter with a great deal of diffidence. The Vienna Fremdenblatt, an official organ, declares, however, in an article in its issue of yesterday that all of the powers are desirous that the trouble in Crete shall be settled at once, and for them being aware that a general upheaval in that island would lead to the breaking up of the Turkish Empire. Therefore, the Fremdenblatt continues, the powers are determined to maintain the status quo at all hazards.

The paper adds that neither a union of Crete with Greece nor the granting of autonomy to the island, as claimed by the Cretan radicals, will receive the assent of the powers. The article quoted was obviously inspired, and contained a touch of menace toward Greece, from which country men and munitions of war are being sent in the small, well-armed coasting vessels. In addition to this, a committee of Cretan sympathizers holds sittings daily in Athens, with M. Rivieri, a prominent Greek politician, as its President, and wealthy Greek commercial houses in the Levant, Paris, and London are furnishing the money wherewith the committee is enabled to fit out the Cretan expeditions.

Turkish Ships Are Powerless.

The Vossische Zeitung has received advices saying that the Turkish warships in Cretan waters are totally impotent to prevent the landing of those expeditions from Greece, and narrates the capture of the Turkish torpedo boat Edjer by a party of thirty-five Cretans. The Edjer, which was built at Dantzic by the Turkish Government, was capable of developing a speed of twenty-two miles an hour. She was surprised during the night by a band of Cretans, who killed all of her crew except one of her engineers, a German.

In view of the audacious tone of the Vorwarts's article it is not surprising that the Ministry of Justice refuses to entertain the appeal of the Socialist, Herr Kunert, who was recently elected to the Reichstag from Halle, for an abridgment of the term of imprisonment which he is now undergoing. Herr Kunert, as editor of the Vorwarts, was sentenced to prison for obtaining and publishing a copy of the imperial decree of amnesty issued upon the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the empire in advance of the official publication of the document.

The Great Women's Congress.

A great women's congress assembled in the Concert House, in Berlin, Tuesday, at which 1,500 persons, mostly women, were present. The congress made especial protests against the provisions of the Government's Civil Code bill particularly affecting women. The proceedings were remarkable in the unwonted fervor with which they were conducted and the enthusiasm which the resolutions and speeches provoked. Resolutions were passed protesting against the continued subjugation of women of their economic independence; against the relations of married women to their husbands, as presented by the code; against the provision that the goods possessed by a woman shall become the property of the man she marries; against the provision that mothers are not allowed guardian rights over their children, and against the refusal of the law to give illegitimate children full claims upon their fathers.

Among the surprisingly large list of women who sent messages of sympathy to the congress were Frau von Ehrhardt, wife of the Burgomaster of Munich; the Countess von Waldburg-Syrgenstein, the Baroness von Schlemitz, the Baroness von der Decken, and the Countess Victoria Butlen of Hanover. No such demonstration of women has ever before been held in Germany, and the general opinion is that its importance and influence cannot be wholly ignored by the authorities.

Opinion as to McKinley.

The Liberal and single-standard newspapers express themselves as satisfied with McKinley's sound-money declaration embodied in the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention, in St. Louis. The Vossische Zeitung, despite its fears that there may be further high protection legislation in the United States, hails the nomination of McKinley as a welcome deliverance from many worse things which could have happened. The Tageblatt prints a homily upon American politics, in which it declares that the American corrupt plutocracy and the system of professional politics are bringing the United States to ruin, concluding by saying: "It will be well if gold shall win the day."

The Deutsche Bank is about to open a branch bank in Mexico, with Herr Kosadowsky, German Consul at Mexico City, as manager.

Edwin F. Uhl, United States Ambassador to Germany, and Mrs. Uhl have been received by Prince and Princess Frederick Leopold, at their palace, in Wilhelmplatz. Both the Prince and the Princess conversed with their guests in English, and showed a good deal of knowledge of American affairs.

The Munich newspapers assert that Prince Ludwig of Bavaria called upon Emperor William at Kiel on the occasion of his Majesty's recent visit there, only upon the insistence of his father, Prince Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria, who, with the view of avoiding a Particularist demonstration in Munich, has again ordered Prince Ludwig not to come to the Bavarian capital, but to go to his estates in Hungary for the present.

The Bundesrath, by a vote of 35 to 22, has passed a resolution prolonging the privileges of the Bank of Wirtemberg. The result of the vote is regarded as a check to Prussia, whose plenipotentiaries in the Bundesrath opposed the motion.

Plans for New Battleships.

The Admiralty is preparing plans and estimates for the construction of six first-class iron-clad battleships, and credits for the building of these vessels will be asked from the Reichstag upon the opening of the session of that body in November.

The North German Gazette says that the Government has ordered an inquiry to be made into the matter of the importation into Germany of frozen meats from transatlantic countries. The aim of the inquiry is to ascertain whether the meats are of good quality, and what is their condition when they are removed from the influence of the frost.

Gen. Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army, has conducted a week's exercises of the army in Berlin with a degree of success which the Salvation Army has never heretofore been able to achieve in Germany. There were present 40 provincial delegates and 120 officers. The meetings were very enthusiastic and largely attended. The public were amused at the services and ceremonies of the Salvationists, but did not molest them in the least, a state of affairs which was in marked contrast to the manner in which they were received formerly. Even six months ago they could not have made their appearance in the streets without being hooted and jeered, but upon this occasion there was no sign of such a demonstration.

Baron Reichenau has been appointed attaché to the German Embassy at Washington, and M. Maurice Herbette, formerly attaché in Berlin, has been assigned by his Government as attaché to the French Embassy to the United Staes.

Dr. Versmann, Burgomaster of Hamburg, sailed for New-York on board the steamer Augusta Victoria, which left Hamburg July 2.

ST. CATHERINE'S NEW CHURCH.

Archbishop Corrigan Dedicated It and Dined with the Rector.

PELHAM, N. Y., July 5.—Archbishop Corrigan officiated at the dedication of St. Catherine's Roman Catholic Church, in Pelhamville, at 10 o'clock this morning. The sermon was by the Rev. M. Milan, C. S. P. High mass was sung by the Rev. John Anthony Kellner, rector of St. Gabriel's Church, New-Rochelle. The music was by the choir of St. Gabriel's Church, assisted by the Apollo Orchestra of New-Rochelle.

St. Catherine's Church is in St. Gabriel's Parish, and will be in charge of the Rev. Father Kellner and Father Cussick, assistant rector of St. Gabriel's Church.

Pelhamville is remote from the parish church, and the Roman Catholic residents of the hamlet have long desired a church of their own. The edifice will seat about 400 persons. It is of wood, on stone foundation. The church was built with contributions made by parishioners of St. Gabriel's.

Archbishop Corrigan, who presided at the dedication of St. Catherine's Church, Pelhamville, and bestowed the Papal blessing on the congregation, was the guest this afternoon of the Rev. John Anthony Kellner, rector of St. Gabriel's Church, at the rectory. The Rev. Father Newey, who acted as master of ceremonies, and the Rev. Father McMillan of the Paulist Fathers, who preached the dedicatory sermon, were also the reverend father's guests.

Changes in Dr. Brooks's Old Church.

While the work of alteration in the Church of the Incarnation, at Thirty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, of which the Rev. William M. Grosvenor is the rector, is going on the congregation will worship in the chapel. It is expected that all of the contemplated improvements in the interior of the church will have been completed in time for the congregation to resume worship in the church by September.

Before the death of the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks, the former rector, plans for important changes in the chancel had been under way, and some of the improvements suggested had been finished. It is proposed to have a new organ in the church and the quartet choir will be replaced with a vested choir. For the accommodation of the larger choir and the organ more room in the chancel is required. In order to meet these increased demands, the apsidal wall of the chancel has been cut from the wall of the church and will be moved back six feet. To accomplish this change the hallway, which was formerly behind the chancel, has been done away with, so that the chancel may extend to the outside wall of the church.

MAGIC WAS HIS MEDICINE

AN ALLEGED "VOODOO" DOCTOR HELD FOR TRIAL.

Told About His Wonderful Cures of Consumption and He Found Several Persons Who Were Willing to Accept His Treatment—He Obtained His Fees in Advance and Now He Must Answer to the Charge of Larceny.

A little, undersized Mexican, rejoicing in the name of Carlos Castrono, who says he lives at 157 Grand Street, Waterbury, Conn., was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on the charge of larceny. The detectives say he is a man for whom they have been looking for some time, and that he has been swindling the colored people in this vicinity by claiming that he is a magic, or Voodoo, doctor. The complainants against him were Mrs. Mahalla Jefferson, an old colored woman of 28 Grove Street, Flushing, and her daughters, Miss Nancy Jefferson of 2,028 Madison Avenue, this city, and Mrs. "Hank" Gaines of 33 Bedford Avenue, Flushing.

Mrs. Jefferson said Castrono called at her house in Flushing last Friday and said he was a magic Mexican doctor. He said he had found a new cure for consumption, and had been the recipient of extended notices in the newspapers lately in consequence. Mrs. Jefferson remembered that she had seen in the papers accounts of Dr. Cyrus Edson's discovery, and she believed the Mexican was referring to that cure. He told her he had noticed her son Leonard, ten years old, standing in the yard, and asked if the boy did not have consumption. Mrs. Jefferson replied that the boy was dying with that disease, and Castrono declared that he could cure him. He demanded that he be given money before he could perform his cure.

Mrs. Jefferson went to her next door neighbor and borrowed $1, and for this sum Castrono gave the woman a sealed envelope. He told her not to open it to see what it contained, and to make matters doubly sure he sealed it three times with green sealing wax, with a great show of ceremony, telling her that it must be placed over the boy's heart when he went to bed. Castrono added that to make the cure complete, he would have to sell her his patent belt, which he said was infallible, and for which he wanted $15. He said if the belt was bought and the boy was not cured in thirty days he would refund the money. Mrs. Jefferson told him that she did not have that much money, and directed him to come here to this city and see her daughter Nancy.

Castrono called on Nancy and got $2 from her by promising that he would allow that amount to go toward the payment for the belt. In the meantime, Mrs. Jefferson chanced to meet some colorded people, and they told her not to use the packet as directed, as Castrono was evidently a "voodoo" doctor, and if the medicine was used the boy would go to the infernal regions when he died. Mrs. Jefferson accordingly decided not to apply the envelope as directed. Then she sent word to Mrs. Gaines to be present on Saturday morning when Castrono was to come with the belt.

Mrs. Gaines was at the house when Castrono and his companion entered. Castrono had the belt wrapped up in a piece of paper, and as he entered the room he said to the sick boy: "Well, my little man, I see that you are greatly improved already from the one night's use of the medicine I left you. When you get this belt you will soon be well."

Mrs. Gaines broke in at this point and told Castrono that the so-called medicine had not been used, and that she would have him arrested if he did not return the dollar and take his packet out of the house. Castrono became greatly frightened and begged the women not to arrest him. He said that he did not have the money with him, but he would send it to them by mail. He also promised that he would not go to Nancy Jefferson in this city to get the money yet due on the belt. Then the irate women allowed him to leave the house, but he left the mysterious sealed packet behind on the mantel.

Instead of keeping his promise, Castrono came to the city, and, calling on Nancy, told her that the belt had been accepted and that he wanted the $12 yet due on the belt. He said as a special favor to her he would allow the $1 paid on the packet to go on the payment for the belt. Nancy gave him the money.

Mrs. Gaines distrusted Castrono, and came to this city an hour later to warn Nancy against paying any money. She arrived too late, and started out to find the bogus doctor. At 9 o'clock at night Nancy and Mrs. Gaines met Castrono at Thirty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue. He again pleaded with them not to have him arrested, and invited them to walk along with him to his rooms on Ninth Avenue. The women acepted the invitation, but after walking a block he took to his heels. The women screamed and a crowd pursued Castrono and caught him after a run of several blocks. Detective Pepperted of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station arrested him and locked him up as a suspicious person.

When Miss Jefferson paid Castrono for the belt he gave her receipts, which he signed "Doctor Orion, 347 West Thirty-seventh Street," and "Prof. Abdulleh, M. D.," upon which was the same address.

In court yesterday Pepperted said that the police had been looking for Castrono for some time, as similar complaints had been made. Magistrate Flammer opened the mysterious packet and found that it contained a little chamois leather bag, in which there was three sheets of tissue paper closely folded together.

The Magistrate held Castrono in $500 for trial on a charge of larceny, and also issued a warrant for the arrest of Castrono's companion. It is likely that the County Medical Society will also take up the case and prosecute Castrono.

DR. DANA'S WORDS FOR THE HOUR.

The Duty of All to Make the World as Christ Would Have It.

The churches on the Brooklyn Heights began to hold union services for the Summer yesterday. All union services will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, Remsen and Clinton Streets. The Rev. Dr. M. C. Dana yesterday morning preached on the subject "Words for the Hour; or, the Christian in the World Because for the World." His text was from John, xvii., 15: "I pray not that Thou shouldst take them out of the world."

He said, among other things: "A pathetic interest attaches always to farewell words, and especially to last prayers. Through them is betrayed the personal solicitude of those exnecting to depart from us. Here we have voiced the final wish and anxiety of Christ. No translation from this earth, with its duties and dangers, does He entreat for His disciples, but most touchingly does He beseech that they may be kept from its evil.

"These words give us Christ's ideal. No cowardly retreat from this world can He permit, whether its restraints be irksome or its obligations onerous. Here are His representatives and followers to stay, and how all-important this, when, with prophetic vision, He describes them as 'the light of the world, and the salt of the earth!'

"At last Christ, in these latter days, has brought back religion from the monastery and the cell into the workshop and the home. Praying men are to do the world's common work. Spiritual and secular no longer designate two separate realms in man's life. The secular is the spiritual when a spiritual man touches it. All work honestly done is sacred. Religion is no longer a thing of the stars; it belongs to the streets.

"It is not of the mansions above we need to sing so much as of better houses for the toiling millions here. We are guilty of shirking when our song is 'Oh, what must it be to be there?' when we have not begun to understand 'what it is to be here.' All our social problems are now seen to be at heart spiritual, and they force us, when seeking their solution, to the very sanctuary of souls, to the throne of the Holy Ghost, to the unspeakably sweet and welcome consolations of the Spirit of Jesus. The latter's great aim was to provide the world with good men. It is for the evangel of holy lives we are waiting, for such are the leaven of society.

"This prayer applied, would revolutionize many a life. In making the Christian's field 'here' or the 'now' it shows the practical character of the Gospel. As now interpreted, it is found to be related to the life of every day, and to this world's affairs. Its purpose is to imbue youth with high ideals, to insist on sanitary housing for the poor, to bring capitalists under the constraint of the ethics of the Sermon on the Mount, to infuse into the laboring classes patience and foresight, to bring enlarging social opportunities to the wage earners, to promote reverence for the Nation's traditions and for the founders of the Republic. In these days of passion and tumult, it aims to deepen the popular reverence for law, and to evoke that new patriotism whose renaissance is the hope of the hour.

"It is in such points as these where Christianity has touched our world and made it better that it finds its protection from the ice of unbelief and the attacks of ridicule. Here, then, in this world, are you, each and all, to make this world Christ's world, and to fill its peoples with the Christ Spirit."

LEANING AGAINST FAMILY TREES.

Dr. Burrell Counsels the Descendants of Revolutionary Heroes.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 5.—The National celebration of the Fourth of July by the United Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution was continued to-day. A patriotic, religious, and choral service which was held in Convention Hall was attended by 5,000 persons. The service was presided over by the Rev. Dr. Durant, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this village. The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church of New-York City, made an address. He said:

The Revolutionary War was fought for principle. It is well for the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution to have this truth in mind. Birth is nothing; birth plus breeding is everything. Many a man has grown thin and threadbare from too much leaning against a family tree. Tuft hunting among the illustrious dead is poor business. As the business of this convention, we might as well adjourn sine die. But I am persuaded better things of you.

One of the portentous evils of our time is class secession. There are respectable men in vast numbers who seem to regard it as a matter of indifference whether they exercise the suffrage or not. They are kept from the polls apparently by the fact that they must touch elbows with the commons sons of toil. That way lies danger. A man endowed with the sovereign right of suffrage has no more right to refrain from voting than Queen Victoria has to lay aside her sceptre and refuse to govern her dominions.

If the Republic is ultimately to survive the dangers incident to immigration, it must be because these heterogeneous elements are blended somehow into a common people. But where is the solvent? The public school. The first generation of immigrants may never be able to rid themselves of the moral and political anarchies which they have brought with them from beyond the sea. Our hope is in their children. The distinguishing feature of our educational system is civil control. The State, for the protection of its life and welfare, must be left untrammeled in the exercise of this right. No party, political or ecclesiastical, must be allowed to interfere. The churches are at liberty to conduct their own schools, at their own expense, for the inculcation of their own denominational tenets; but the State must be permitted to perpetuate its existence by educating its wards in its own wise way for the proper exercise of their political rights.

At the close of the address the audience united in singing "My Country, 'tis of Thee," after which they were dismissed with prayer and benediction by the Rev. Edwin T. Hiscock, pastor of the Regent Street Baptist Church.

PRISON MARKS THE MAN

EX-CONVICT CASSIDY RAILROADED UNDER AN OLD LAW.

He Had Been Seen in a Crowd Where the Detectives Thought an Attempt to Commit a Crime Had Been Made—Acting Under Their Suggestion, Magistrate Simms Placed Him Under $1,000 Bonds to Insure His Good Conduct.

Acting under a suggestion of the police, Magistrate Simms, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday applied a section in the Laws of 1873, whereby a man once convicted of a crime can be committed to prison for 100 days or held in $1,000 bonds for a year after he was released if it can be shown that he loitered in a crowd for the purpose of committing a crime.

The unfortunate victim was Thomas P. Cassidy, alias George D. Hicks, who was arrested in 1891 for stealing a diamond pin and who served four and a half years in Sing Sing. Since his release, according to his statement and that of friends, he has been leading an honest life and has been trying to avoid incurring the displeasure of Capt. O'Brien's detectives.

Last Tuesday night a crowd of persons were congregated at Canal Street and the Bowery. Detective Carroll saw a man running away, closely followed by another man, whose watch chain was dangling from his vest. The first man dropped a watch, and it was picked up and handed to a second man, who placed it in his pocket. The two men eluded the officer, and the latter then returned to the corner of Canal and the Bowery and saw Cassidy standing in the crowd. He arrested the latter and took him to the Eldridge Street Station. The next morning he was taken to the Central Office.

Acting under advice of Capt. O'Brien, Detective Price took Cassidy to the Essex Market Police Court and, although there was no evidence to show that he had any connection with the commission of a crime, the old statute was dug up (No. 357 of the Laws of 1873) by which the detective claimed Cassidy should be sent to prison because he had once committed a crime, the penalty for which he had paid. The case was continued to enable the detectives to produce the records.

When the case was called in court again yesterday Lawyer Alexander Rosenthal appeared for Cassidy. He demanded his client's release on the ground that, even if the statute providing that a man previously convicted of a crime was found loitering in the vicinity where a crime had been committed was in force, in this case there was no proof that a crime was committed. The officers admitted that they had no evidence of any crime, only they saw two men running away, and thought a crime had been committed. Magistrate Simms committed Cassidy to the penitentiary for sixty days.

Lawyer Rosenthal denounced his action in open court for sending a man to prison on a past record without any evidence of an additional offense. Magistrate Simms then called the prisoner back and changed his original sentence by placing the prisoner under $1,000 bonds for his good behavior for a year. Cassidy could not furnish bonds.

Cassidy was much affected by the Magistrate's decision. "I admit," he said, "that I went to prison once, but since I came out I defy any man to say that I have done anything wrong. What chance has a man who once goes to prison to become an honest man? Here a railroader like Simms has any evidence of any kind against me. I can only believe that I am being hounded to swell the records of police arrests in order that ambitious detectives may get promoted."

Lawyer Rosenthal said that, inasmuch as the officers acknowledged that they had no proof of any crime being committed, his commitment was an outrage. Under this ruling, he said, every man who ever was in prison could be arrested when he came out, and this practice would not only make criminals of men who may have fallen once, but wanted to be honest, but would actually mean imprisonment for life for men if the detective force chose to hound them. He says he will serve a writ of habeas corpus on Magistrate Simms to have his ruling passed upon.

ARRESTED THE BREAD WINNER.

The Schwartz Case Appeals to the Charitable.

Abram Schwartz, the fourteen-year-old boy who was arrested last Friday afternoon by Park Policeman Hampshire of the Tompkins Square Squad for peddling, in violation of the park ordinance, told a pitiful story of how he was compelled to work to support a family of six, his father being an invalid and his mother unable to secure work.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called at 186 Ludlow Street yesterday afternoon to investigate the case. He found the Schwartz family huddled together in a small back room of the tenement. Schwartz is a tailor but is consumptive, and has been unable to work for the last two years. His wife is a shirtmaker, but is out of work at this time of the year, and the family have been living for some time entirely on the proceeds of the boy Abram's profits from peddling, and since his arrest starvation has been staring them in the face. There are four children, Abram being the oldest, and the youngest is but three months old.

Mrs. Fuchsmann, who lives in the tenement adjoining the Schwartz family, told the reporter that they were worthy people, who had been struggling hard for a bare existence since Schwartz had been unable to work. The case seems to be one deserving the attention of the charitable.

MET PERSONS OF ALL GRADES.

From His Calling, Mr. Reynolds Was Often Thrown Down Stairs.

James Reynolds, one of the oldest and best-known employes of the Health Department, has been retired after a service of twenty-three years, on a pension of $540 a year. Mr. Reynolds is known as "Old Man Reynolds," and it was his business to remove persons suffering from contagious diseases from their homes to hospitals, and to remove the bodies of persons who had died of such diseases, and to disinfect rooms in infected houses, and infected clothing.

From the nature of his calling, Mr. Reynolds was brought in contact with persons of every social grade. It was not always his fortune to be politely received, and many times he was thrown down stairs by infuriated persons who misunderstood his mission. It was often necessary for him to call for police assistance.

Mr. Reynolds was appointed a laborer in the Health Department Aug. 9, 1873. At that time it was feared that the city would be visited by a plague of Asiatic cholera. He was quickly promoted to foreman of the street disinfecting service, and was assigned to the charge of an ambulance. One of his first assignments was to remove the body of a child who had died from smallpox in a First Avenue tenement house. A number of men and women were in the room with the body when Mr. Reynolds arrived to take it away.

"If you touch the body of my child I'll kill you," threatened the father, and his neighbors urged him to throw Mr. Reynolds down stairs without delay. Mr. Reynolds went to a police station, and three policemen were detailed to protect him. He returned with them and took out the child's body without being molested, but when he went back to disinfect the rooms without the policemen, the father and his friends pitched upon him and hurled him to the lower landing. He was not much hurt, and, with the assistance of the police, he finished his work.

On another occasion, when he started to disinfect a rear yard of a tenement, he was attacked by a gang of women, who threw dishes at him. The noise was heard by several policemen, who rescued him.

Mr. Reynolds was always in demand during epidemics, and by his tact and diplomacy made friends even among those who did not welcome him. He has handled nearly every case of typhus, cholera, yellow fever, and leprosy in this city during the past twenty-three years.

By being thrown from an ambulance on March 3 last, Mr. Reynolds received serious injuries. The Health Department officials then thought he had been in active service long enough and was entitled to an easier berth. He was appointed to a clerkship, but that proved distasteful, and at his own request he was retired. He has always worn a bushy beard, though he was often urged to cut it off, as it was feared that bacilli would find lodgment in it. It finally became the belief that there were so many varieties of bacilli in his beard that they neutralized each other, and that his beard thus became really a safeguard against disease.

JAMES BARCLAY'S FUNERAL.

Old-Time Ninth Warders Pay Their Last Respects.

The funeral of James Barclay was held yesterday afternoon. The Episcopal service for the dead was read by the Rev. H. C. Bishop of St. John's Church, at the Barclay Home, 18 Macdougal Street, and the burial was in New-York Bay Cemetery. The pall bearers were Julius Donaldson, Sylvester Bennett, Nicholas Graham, and Andrew Buchanan, all of whom had been intimately acquainted with Mr. Barclay for many years.

Nearly all the old-timers who were allied with the political battles of the Eighth and Ninth Wards back in the fifties, and who had been associated with Mr. Barclay in many contests, were present to pay their last respects. Among them were Thomas Culton, a life-long resident of the Ninth Ward; Charles Miller, who was a foreman of the famous old Engine Company No. 34, a power in its day; "The" Allen, Timothy Sheas, Charles Slaight, Michael Laney, William McSewell, Capt. Dominick Lynch, Edward Kelly, and ex-Judge Callahan.

Negro Delegate Asserts Himself.

A State Convention of Republican negroes was held in Raleigh, N. C., on Thursday, July 2, to protest against "the fraudulent nomination" of Daniel L. Russell for Governor, whom they dislike because of some severe criticisms which, as they claim, he has made upon the colored race. The other nominees of the Republican State ticket they cordially support, but Daniel Russell, as one of them put it, "has insulted every man who has negro blood in him, and has insulted all our wives and children, and every negro should assert his manhood and desert Russell." Another delegate, who had heard a report that a representative man was present at the convention, exclaimed: "I wish to remark to that man that I am his equal in many respects and his peer in some."

Charged with Cruelty to a Horse.

Bicycle Policeman Thompson of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday Charles Peterson, an ice peddler, of 224 West Twenty-seventh Street, on a charge of cruelty to animals. Thompson said that last week he had noticed Peterson driving a horse that, from age and sickness, was too weak to do more than stand on his feet. He said he warned Peterson that he would arrest him if he saw him driving the horse again. On Saturday afternoon he again saw Peterson driving the horse. The horse had fallen to the street from exhaustion and Peterson was beating it with the butt end of his whip. Peterson could offer no defense, and Magistrate Flammer held him in $100 for trial.

Horses and Wagons Burned.

Charles G. Street's stable, at 31 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Twelve horses and seventeen wagons were burned. The damage to building, horses, &c., is estimated at $9,500. An adjoining stable was damaged $500 before the fire was extinguished.

METEOR ON THE CLYDE

BRITISH YACHTSMEN EXPECT SOON TO FIND OUT HER WEAK POINTS.

Belief that Capt. Gomes Has Been Keeping the New Boat Back—Her Work When Going to Windward Will Be Carefully Watched—Herreshoff Boats Win Races in German Waters—A New English Racing Schooner.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, June 24.—The Clyde is in the preliminary spasms of the yacht-racing fever which accompanies its regatta fortnight, extending from June 27 to July 13, with Sundays alone for off days. Last season the sensation was, of course, the presence of the newly launched Valkyrie III. This season the sensation expected is the new Meteor. The interest in this latest challenger is enhanced by certain peculiarities in her racing, which suspicious critics incline to attribute to intended interference with the cutter's speed.

The phenomenal speed the cutter has shown going off the wind suggests tampering when going by the wind, when it is least noticeable, and people believe Capt. Gomes has been warned not to let the cutter away. Of course there are many ways of spoiling a cutter going to windward which are not possible with a schooner. The cutter can be nursed the right way as well as the wrong way, and Capt. Gomes is a recognized authority on "kidding." That Watson's bias for designing wind "jammers" instead of reaching cutters should have been so unexpectedly reversed is not probable, and lends some confirmation to the lurking suspicion that the Meteor has not been sailing in her true form.

In the smooth waters of the Clyde it will be possible to detect whether sheets have been purposely trimmed too flat and the cutter sailed too fine to check her going to windward. It is acknowledged that the cutter is not tender, and carries her canvas better than her opponents do, which only complicates the mystery of the Britannia outwinding her in a breeze.

The Britannia had a new topmast five feet longer this Spring, but it has been sent ashore along with the bigger jackyard topsail, and the old and shorter topmast shipped. But the cutter does not seem improved, since at Liverpool on the 23d she was badly beaten by the Ailsa and the Satanita in a good breeze, with her topmast, however, housed over about half the course. On the first day at the Cork regatta, in a strong wind and bad sea, the Ailsa beat the Britannia. On the second day, in the same weather, the Britannia beat the Ailsa. On both days the Satanita got beaten by both cutters, notwithstanding her extra ten feet on the load water line.

At Liverpool the victory of Mr. Walker's Ailsa led to quite an ovation, which would no doubt be echoed through the multitude of "tied" beer saloons Mr. Walker's family owns in Liverpool.

The novelty of seeing a schooner under racing canvas is being enjoyed this season. The schooner yacht Charmian, 155 rating, designed by Mr. Soper of Fay & Co., Southampton, and built by that firm this Spring for Mr. W. F. Atkinson, raced at Cork against the Columbine yawl, 65 rating, and the Thalia cutter, 40 rating, both fast boats, and the schooner was badly beaten by both.

The schooner rig is quite exploded this side the Atlantic, and Charmian is not likely to revive it. The yawl rig, unless for cruisers, seems likely to follow it. We are apt to smile at the conservative grip with which Americans hold on to the schooner rig, and enjoy racing in what we reckon outclassed vessels. No doubt the Atlantic race, between the Henrietta, the Vesta, and the Livonia left an unbroken record and an unforgetable record that must, along with other memories, attach Americans to the rig. But what we do wonder at is that Americans don't build and race first-class cutters, like your Vigilant and Defender, and enjoy what we regard as our first-class yachting sport.

Lord Dunraven's new cruiser Cariad has not appeared in any of the cruiser matches for which she was supposed to be built. He seems to prefer racing in his twenty-rater, Audrey, where, of course, he may enjoy the sensation of getting beaten again by Herreshoff, whose Niagara is always there when any wind comes away.

Herreshoff is evidently widening his reputation by the success of his yachts in German waters. His twenty-rater, Isolde, at the Nordeutchen Regatta Verein, carried off and won outright for the cutter's owner, Baron von Zedwitz, the Challenge Cup presented by the town of Hamburg, and Herreshoff's Wenonah, two and a half rater, the whilom terror of the Clyde, but now called the Gudruda, and owned by Herr Henry of Russia, beat all the older five and four "sail numbers" started against her. She got second prize, and was only beaten by a new Hamburg-built boat, modeled, no doubt, on Wenonah's lines. What gave éclat to the sailing of the Wenonah was the fact that Prince Henry steered the Herreshoff to victory.

To steer Wenonah under any breeze proves Prince Henry to be a real sailor, a compliment not yet earned by his brother, the Emperor, whose presence on board the new Meteor at Kiel when racing against Watson's forty-rater, the outclassed Vanina, was not suggestive of yacht-racing Admiral, although his uniform might be. The exhibition of the Meteor at Kiel was no doubt an important State function, but the cutter was not designed for State functions, and her crew must heartily desire to be once more alongside Britannia or Ailsa, or, to speak more correctly, your Herreshoff Defender.

The steam yacht built for Mr. Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia by the Ailsa Shipbuilding Company, Troon, Scotland, from the designs of Mr. G. L. Watson of Glasgow, has been launched and christened by Mrs. Watson, the mother of the designer, Margarita. Messrs. Wylie & Lochhead of Glasgow have fitted up the cabins in the most sumptuous style. Dimensions: Length over all, 280 feet; beam, 33 feet 6 inches; depth, 20 feet; tonnage, yacht measurement, 1,350. Two distinct sets of quadruple-expansion engines will work up 2000 pounds pressure. This steam yacht is built of steel and is schooner rigged, with pole masts.

The Rajah's Treasure.

By H. G. WELLS,

AUTHOR OF "THE TIME MACHINE."

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PART I.

Between Jehun and Bimabaur, on the Himalayan slopes, and between the jungles and the higher country where the pines and the deodars are gathered together, ruled the Rajah, of whose wonderful treasure I am telling. Hundreds of thousand of people heard of that treasure in its time between Peshawu and Calcutta. And the curious thing about it was that the Rajah kept it not buried inaccessibly, but in a patent safe sunk into the wall of a little room beyond the hall of audience.

Very great was the treasure, people said, for the Rajah had prospered all his days. He had found Mindapore a village, and, behold! it was a city. Below his fort of unhewn stone the flat-roofed huts of mud had multiplied; and now there sprang up houses and up-stairs rooms, and the place which had once boasted no more than one bunlah man, engendered a bazaar in the midst of it, as a fat oyster secretes a pearl. And the Rajah had walled his city about.

Moreover, the Holy Place up the river prospered, and the road up the passes was made safe. Merchants and fakirs multiplied about the wells, men came and went, twice even white men from the plain on missions to the people over beyond the deodars, and the streets of the town were even denser with poultry and children, and little dogs dyed yellow, and with all the multitudinous rich odors of human increase.

The Rajah pushed his boundaries east and west, the Pax Britannica consenting, and made his fort ever larger and stronger, and built himself a palace at last, and a harem, and made gardens, so that he could live magnificently and dispense justice to all that owned his sway. And indisputably he did dispense justice—in the name of Allah! upholding the teaching of His prophet, in a purely Oriental manner, of course, throughout all his land. Such were the splendid properties of the Rajah's rule.

The Rajah was a portly, yellow-faced man, with a long black beard, now steadily growing gray, thick lips, and shifty eyes. He was pious, very pious in his daily routine, and swift and unaccountable in his actions. None dared withstand him to his face, even in little things, and not a woman in the harem dared by any device try to wheedle him from his will. He kept his own thoughts and went his own way without counsel from any man; he was a lonesome man, but seemed jealous of himself.

Golam Shah, his vizier, was but a servant, a carrier of orders; and Samud Singh, his master of horse, but a driller of soldiers. They were tools, he would tell them outright in his pride of power, staves in his hand that he could break at his will. He went rarely to the harem, taking no delight in the society of women or singers, or in nautches; and he was childless. And his cousin, the youth Azim Kahn, loved and feared him, and only in the remotest recesses of his heart did he ever dare to wish the Rajah would presently die and make a way to the throne. And Azim grew in years and knowledge, and Golam Shah and Samud Singh sought his friendship with an eye to the milder days that would come. But the Rajah did not die. He grew a little plumper and a little more gray, and that was all, until the days came when the talk of the treasure spread through the land.

It would be hard to say when first the rumor spread about the bazaars of the plain that the Rajah of Mindapore was making a hoard. None knew how it began or where. Perhaps from merchants of whom he had bought. It began long before the days of the safe. It was said that rubies had been bought and hidden away; and then not only rubies, but ornaments of gold, and then pearls and diamonds from Golconda, and all manner of precious stones. Even the Deputy Commissioner at Allapore heard of it. At last the story reentered the palace at Mindapore itself, and Azim Khan, who was the Rajah's cousin and his heir, and nominally his commander in chief, and Golam Shah, the chief Minister, talked it over one with another in a tentative way.

"He has something new," said Golam Shah, querulously; "he has something new, and he is keeping it all from me."

Azim Khan watched him cunningly. "I have told you what I have heard," he said. "For my own part I know nothing."

"He goes to and fro musing and humming to himself," said Golam, meditatively, "as one who thinks of a pleasure."

He Kept His Own Thoughts and Went His Own Way.

Azim Khan was inclined in an open-minded way to chercher la femine.

"No," said Golam; "it is not that. He was never like that. He is near threescore, and besides, these three months or more it has been, and it still keeps on. His eyes are bright, his cheeks flush. And something he hides, hides ever, and will not let me know or suspect—"

"More rubies, they are saying," said Azim, dreamily, and repeated, as if for his own pleasure, "Rubies." For Azim was the heir.

"Especially is it since that Englishman came," said Golam, "three months ago. A big old man, not wrinkled as an old man should be, but red, and with red hair streaking his gray, and with a tight skin and a big body sticking out before. So—a hippopotamus of a man, a great, quivering mud bank of a man, who laughed mightily, so that the people stop

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...4:35|Sun sets...7:34|Moon riset..12:43

HIGH WATER JULY 6.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
3:27 A. M.	3:48 A. M.	5:37 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	6:19 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 6.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Bovic	Liverpool	June 26
City of Washington	Havana	July 2
El Rio	New-Orleans	July 1
Ethiopia	Glasgow	June 25
Pontabelle	St. Thomas	July 1
Hekla	Christiansand	June 20
Louisiana	New-Orleans	July 1
Massachusetts	London	June 24
Saale	Cherbourg	June 28
State of California	Glasgow	June 26

TUESDAY, JULY 7.

Attilia	Newport	June 23
Ems	Genoa	June 26
Indrapura	Hamburg	June 23
Radnorshire	Gibraltar	June 23
Southwark	Antwerp	June 27
Tallahassee	Savannah	July 4
Venezuela	La Guayra	June 17
Victoria	Gibraltar	June 26

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.

Boston City	Swansea	June 24
Concho	Galveston	July 1
Havel	Bremen	June 30
Devenow	Copenhagen	June 24
Seguranca	Havana	July 4
Seminole	Jacksonville	July 1
Teutonic	Liverpool	July 1

THURSDAY, JULY 9.

El Paso	New-Orleans	July 4
Island	Christiansand	June 26
Persia	Hamburg	June 28
Pomeranian	Glasgow	June 26

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

Augusta Victoria	Plymouth	July 3
California	Gibraltar	June 25
Campania	Liverpool	July 4
St. Louis	Southampton	July 4
Surah	Shields	June 25

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Lahn	July 7	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Atrania	July 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Comanche	July 7	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
C. of Birm'ham	July 7	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Silvia	July 8	Halifax	9 Stone St.
New-York	July 8	S'th'mpton	9 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	July 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	July 8	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Orizaba	July 8	Havana	113 Wall St.
El Monte	July 8	N. Orleans	Pier 29 N. R.
Panama	July 8	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Normannia	July 9	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Calif'nia	July 9	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Seminole	July 10	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Habana	July 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Finance	July 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Rio Grande	July 10	Brunswick	Pier 21 E. R.
Alleghany	July 11	Kingston	24 State St.
Portia	July 11	Halifax	9 Stone St.
Etruria	July 11	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Touraine	July 11	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	July 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	July 11	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Massachusetts	July 11	London	1 Broadway.
Origen	July 11	No. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Phoenicia	July 11	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Pontabelle	July 11	W'd Isl'ds	39 Broadway.
Saale	July 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hindoo	July 11	London	22 State St.
Ems	July 11	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Cuthbert	July 11	Antwerp	22 State St.
Rialto	July 11	Newcastle	22 State St.
Kansas City	July 11	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Colorado	July 11	Hull	22 State St.
Louisiana	July 11	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Concho	July 11	Galveston	Pier 21 E. R.
C. of Wash'ton	July 11	Havana	113 Wall St.
Havel	July 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cuba	July 14	Gonaives	24 State St.
Seguranca	July 15	Havana	113 Wall St.
St. Louis	July 15	S'th'mpton	9 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	July 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	July 15	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	July 15	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Andes	July 15	Cape Haitien	24 State St.
Niagara	July 15	Nassau	113 Wall St.
A. Victoria	July 16	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Orinoco	July 16	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Persia	July 16	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Manitoba	July 16	London	1 Broadway.
Campania	July 18	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Normandie	July 18	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	July 18	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Athos	July 18	Demerara	24 State St.
Maasdam	July 18	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Wordsworth	July 20	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Ex.
Alliance	July 21	Colon	29 Broadway.
Fravel	July 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	July 22	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	July 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Berlin	July 22	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
F. Bismarck	July 23	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	July 24	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Scandia	July 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Umbria	July 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	July 25	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	July 25	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	July 25	London	1 Broadway.
Circassia	July 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Aller	July 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	July 25	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	July 25	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Spree	July 28	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Curacao	July 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
New-York	July 29	S'th'mpton	9 Bowling Gr.
Adriatic	July 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	July 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Portia	July 29	Halifax	9 State St.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, July 5.

SS George W. Clyde, Chichester, Jacksonville July 2, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Pousen, Rotterdam June 24, via Boulogne, with mdse and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Passed at 4:30 P. M.

SS Madeline, (Br.,) Zurnedden, Hamburg June 13, via Shields 18th, with mdse to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah July 2, with mdse and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Haabet, (Dan.,) Olsen, Matanzas 8 ds, with sugar to Franke Sons & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Union, (Haitian,) Haley, Aux Cayes 14 ds, with logwood to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to Ebel & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

Ship Falls of Garry, for Anjer.
Bark Antonio d'Abunda, for Genoa and Leghorn.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 5.—SS City of Dublin, (Br.,) Capt. Rae, from New-York, via Port Said, arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. von Bassewitz, from New-York for Copenhagen, &c., passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Rupe, from New-York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool, 3d inst., for Queenstown for New-York at 8:20 A. M. to-day.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from Antwerp for New-York, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New-York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton to-day.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.

4 and 6 Warren St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

A CHOICE SINGLE CORNER APARTMENT, 8 rooms and bath, with elevator, steam heat, door service, and electric light, if required; rent, $840. Apply 75 East 54th St., Corner Park Av., or to E. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT. CITY AND County of New-York.—DAVID F. CASEY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH L. PARRAGA, FERDINAND M. THIEROT, as executor of the will of MARIE T. MARCH, and FRANCES A. WHIPPLE, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, June 17th, 1896.

JOHN WHALEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 206 Broadway, New-York City.

To the above-named defendant, Joseph L. Parraga: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of June, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court House in said city. Dated New-York, June 20th, 1896.

JOHN WHALEN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.
je22-2aw0wM&W

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1896, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against AUGUSTUS F. BRABANT, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York under the name of "AUGUSTUS F. BRABANT," that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Augustus F. Brabant, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, William R. Baird, Room 73, No. 271 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 26th day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1896.

CLARENCE L. BURGER, Assignee.
WILLIAM R. BAIRD, Attorney for Assignee, 271 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. je-1aw6wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BABCOCK, SUSAN A.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZABETH A. BABCOCK and James P. Babcock send greeting: Whereas, Margaret A. Johnston of New-Brighton, Staten Island, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of October, 1891, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of SUSAN A. BABCOCK, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
je29-1aw7wM

DUNNING, BENJAMIN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. DUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 20 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1896. FRANK DUNNING, Executor. WILLIAM F. DUNNING, Executor. A. J. A. CALLAGHAN, Attorney for Executors, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. f24-1aw6mM

GRANT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Edward Souther, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22nd day of January, 1896. FREDERIC GRANT, CHARLOTTE L. GRANT. ja27-1aw6mM

GRAYDON, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. GRAYDON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the first day of May, 1896. HENRY H. MAN, Executor. DUANE P. COBB, Attorney for Executor, 56 Wall Street, New-York City. 1aw6mM

HENTZE, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW HENTZE, also known as Andrew A. Hentze, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Powel & Kropf, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1896. ALICIA A. HENTZE, Executrix. POWEL & KROPF, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway, New-York City. mh9-1aw6mM

IVISON, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David B. Ivison, Edward Ivison, Betsey Ann Ivison, Sarah Ivison, Charles Ivison, John C. Ivison, Mary Ivison, Helen Ivison, Emma Ivison, Henry Ivison, Martha Bigelow, Jane I. Williams, Augusta B. Dixon, Mary L. Hammer, Jane I. Hoadley, Henry I. Parsons, James Graham Parsons, Ivy Rhea Scott, Ruth Scott, send greeting:

Whereas, David B. Ivison of Rutherford, New-Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of February, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM IVISON, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
je29-1aw7wM

JEMISON, ELBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELBERT S. JEMISON, late of the State of Texas, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of June, 1896. LOUISA A. JEMISON, Executrix. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, TAYLOR & MILLER, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad St., New-York City. je8-1aw6mM

BAMMANN, JOHN D.—The People of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marie Sophie Schlereck, Johann Friedrich Bammann, Catharine Muller, and Anna Eckhoff, all of full age, and to Johann Heinrich Bammann, Johann Friedrich Bammann, and Anna Sophia Bammann, infants, respectively, under the age of fourteen years, send greeting:

Whereas Peter Frederick Bammann of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eighth day of April, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN D. BAMMANN, also known as Richard Bammann, Dick Bammann, Diedrich Bammann, and Johann Diedrich Bammann, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
RABE & KELLER, Attorneys for Proponent, 243 Broadway, New-York City. je1-1aw6wM&tj13

BANG, HENRY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. BANG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,186 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March, 1896. F. W. BERGSTEIN, Executor, &c. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers St., New-York City.

BLOODGOOD, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of April, 1896. HENRY WM. HAYDEN, JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, Executors. W. KINTZING POST, Atty. for Executors, 120 Broadway. ap27-1aw6mM

DUNNING, BENJAMIN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. DUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 20 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1896. FRANK DUNNING, Executor. WILLIAM F. DUNNING, Executor. A. J. A. CALLAGHAN, Attorney for Executors, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. f24-1aw6mM

GRANT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Edward Souther, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22nd day of January, 1896. FREDERIC GRANT, CHARLOTTE L. GRANT.

GRAYDON, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. GRAYDON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the first day of May, 1896. HENRY H. MAN, Executor. DUANE P. COBB, Attorney for Executor, 56 Wall Street, New-York City. 1aw6mM

HENTZE, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW HENTZE, also known as Andrew A. Hentze, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Powel & Kropf, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1896. ALICIA A. HENTZE, Executrix. POWEL & KROPF, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway, New-York City. mh9-1aw6mM

IVISON, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David B. Ivison, Edward Ivison, Betsey Ann Ivison, Sarah Ivison, Charles Ivison, John C. Ivison, Mary Ivison, Helen Ivison, Emma Ivison, Henry Ivison, Martha Bigelow, Jane I. Williams, Augusta B. Dixon, Mary L. Hammer, Jane I. Hoadley, Henry I. Parsons, James Graham Parsons, Ivy Rhea Scott, Ruth Scott, send greeting:

Whereas, David B. Ivison of Rutherford, New-Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of February, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM IVISON, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
je29-1aw7wM

JEMISON, ELBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELBERT S. JEMISON, late of the State of Texas, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of June, 1896. LOUISA A. JEMISON, Executrix. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, TAYLOR & MILLER, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad St., New-York City. je8-1aw6mM

BAMMANN, JOHN D.—The People of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marie Sophie Schlereck, Johann Friedrich Bammann, Catharine Muller, and Anna Eckhoff, all of full age, and to Johann Heinrich Bammann, Johann Friedrich Bammann, and Anna Sophia Bammann, infants, respectively, under the age of fourteen years, send greeting:

Whereas Peter Frederick Bammann of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eighth day of April, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN D. BAMMANN, also known as Richard Bammann, Dick Bammann, Diedrich Bammann, and Johann Diedrich Bammann, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
RABE & KELLER, Attorneys for Proponent, 243 Broadway, New-York City. je1-1aw6wM&tj13

BANG, HENRY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. BANG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,186 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March, 1896. F. W. BERGSTEIN, Executor, &c. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers St., New-York City.

BLOODGOOD, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of April, 1896. HENRY WM. HAYDEN, JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, Executors. W. KINTZING POST, Atty. for Executors, 120 Broadway. ap27-1aw6mM

DUNNING, BENJAMIN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. DUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 20 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1896. FRANK DUNNING, Executor. WILLIAM F. DUNNING, Executor. A. J. A. CALLAGHAN, Attorney for Executors, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. f24-1aw6mM

GRANT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Edward Souther, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22nd day of January, 1896. FREDERIC GRANT, CHARLOTTE L. GRANT. ja27-1aw6mM

GRAYDON, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. GRAYDON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the first day of May, 1896. HENRY H. MAN, Executor. DUANE P. COBB, Attorney for Executor, 56 Wall Street, New-York City. 1aw6mM

HENTZE, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW HENTZE, also known as Andrew A. Hentze, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Powel & Kropf, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1896. ALICIA A. HENTZE, Executrix. POWEL & KROPF, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway, New-York City. mh9-1aw6mM

IVISON, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David B. Ivison, Edward Ivison, Betsey Ann Ivison, Sarah Ivison, Charles Ivison, John C. Ivison, Mary Ivison, Helen Ivison, Emma Ivison, Henry Ivison, Martha Bigelow, Jane I. Williams, Augusta B. Dixon, Mary L. Hammer, Jane I. Hoadley, Henry I. Parsons, James Graham Parsons, Ivy Rhea Scott, Ruth Scott, send greeting:

Whereas, David B. Ivison of Rutherford, New-Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of February, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM IVISON, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
je29-1aw7wM

JEMISON, ELBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELBERT S. JEMISON, late of the State of Texas, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of June, 1896. LOUISA A. JEMISON, Executrix. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, TAYLOR & MILLER, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad St., New-York City. je8-1aw6mM

BAMMANN, JOHN D.—The People of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marie Sophie Schlereck, Johann Friedrich Bammann, Catharine Muller, and Anna Eckhoff, all of full age, and to Johann Heinrich Bammann, Johann Friedrich Bammann, and Anna Sophia Bammann, infants, respectively, under the age of fourteen years, send greeting:

Whereas Peter Frederick Bammann of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eighth day of April, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN D. BAMMANN, also known as Richard Bammann, Dick Bammann, Diedrich Bammann, and Johann Diedrich Bammann, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
RABE & KELLER, Attorneys for Proponent, 243 Broadway, New-York City. je1-1aw6wM&tj13

BANG, HENRY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. BANG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,186 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March, 1896. F. W. BERGSTEIN, Executor, &c. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers St., New-York City.

BLOODGOOD, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of April, 1896. HENRY WM. HAYDEN, JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, Executors. W. KINTZING POST, Atty. for Executors, 120 Broadway. ap27-1aw6mM

DUNNING, BENJAMIN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. DUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 20 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1896. FRANK DUNNING, Executor. WILLIAM F. DUNNING, Executor. A. J. A. CALLAGHAN, Attorney for Executors, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. f24-1aw6mM

GRANT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Edward Souther, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22nd day of January, 1896. FREDERIC GRANT, CHARLOTTE L. GRANT. ja27-1aw6mM

GRAYDON